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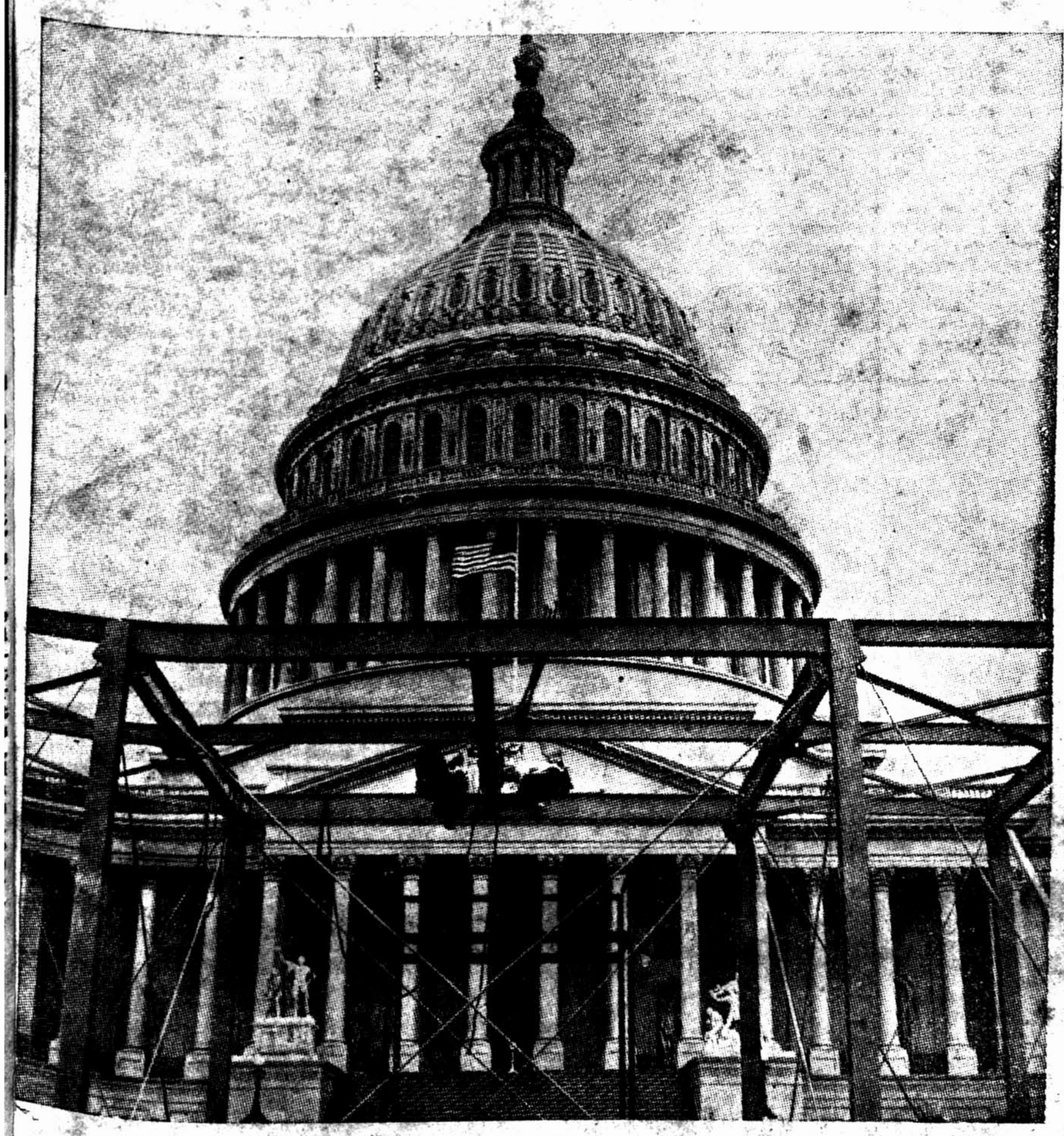
# USHERING IN REPUBLICAN RAJ



*Dwight D. Eisenhower, who was elected President of the United States in the November election by the largest out-pouring of voters in American history, will assume office on Jan. 20 after taking his oath of office at an impressive inauguration ceremony.*

*This includes inaugural address by the new President, a parade and a ball. Gaities like fireworks (see page 24.) and other displays lend additional colour to the ceremonies. Ornamental floats in gold and silver representing various U.S. states and several organisations roll majestically along in the parade.*

*Left: Inaugural stand under construction in front of the United States Capitol in Washington, D. C.*

*Right: President Harry S. Truman and Dwight D. Eisenhower, President-designate confer at the White House in Washington D.C., to discuss matters concerning change-over of the administration.*

*The period between the election and inauguration is generally one of great activity. Co-operative efforts are made by both the incoming and outgoing administration for a smooth change-over. Meetings are held between presidents, secretaries ond or their representatives, not to speak of the meetings between first ladies.*

*(see page 24).*

*As the culmination of this smooth change-over the President and President-elect ride together for the inauguration ceremony.*

# In The Land Of Head-Hunters

(SEE PAGE 5)

# Asphodel Medows

ANONYMOUS

*(Exclusive from "The Christian Science Monitor", Boston)*

**THE Bus we had taken from Athens was marked Argos, but the destination we had in mind was the heroic past. We were two American girls with the secret "penchant" for archeology that lurks in the breasts of most people.**

The bus had let us off at the end of a tiny hamlet of low, white-washed houses behind low, white-washed walls. Little dirt streets wandered back from the main road, which was paved, and became lost behind other little white houses. Chickens scratched aimlessly in the streets. A small donkey and two pie-bald goats looked at us over a wall. Four grandfathers sat chatting under a wooden porch trellis in front of one of the houses in the center of the village. They paused and looked at us as we stood trying to gauge where Mycenae, the ancient city of Agamemnon, might lie.

●

The little village of Fixtia, which we had been told was the nearest bus stop to Mycenae, slumbered in the heart of its wide valley. Far to our left rose purply hills, but closer at hand across the road was a fairly steep, barren hill with the land waving off behind it in a series of rolling, semi-desert slopes.

We were deep in the Peloponnesus, beyond the sight of the sea, beyond the influence of modern Athens and, except for the highway running through the village and the four busses that passed daily, beyond the outside speeding world.

Around a bend in the road we came to a group of white washed houses. Then we caught sight of the hotel, a two-story white building with tables and chairs on a terrace out front, ready to serve visitors from distant lands. We knew that this must be the village of Mikinai, the modern name for old Mycenae. The site of the ancient town must be near.

If the road had gone anywhere else except to Mycenae, we might have passed it by, for it was the most completely camouflaged spot I have ever seen, rendered so, quite unintentionally, by its last attackers some 2,000 years ago. So thoroughly did they raze this capital of the whole Aegean world that its once ten-foot-thick walls, royal palace, and vast granaries were practically indistinguishable from the boulders that nature herself had strewn about the desert slopes. The only part of the old city left standing was the massive, but somehow unspectacular, Lion Gate, looking just as I had seen it so often in slides for my history of art course, an almost square, post and lintel entrance of monolithic stones surmounted by a triangular slab. The carved relief of two lions rampant on either side of a pillar looked just as it had done on the slide in my history of art course.

●

Spiky white desert plants and low purple flowers grew among the juniper and other low shrubs where the throne of Agamemnon once stood. Or, at least, where we think our well-meaning Greek guide told us it had stood. He walked with us around the ruins, saying every now and again, "Please to observe, here was this royal room. Here was royal passage." But neither we nor he knew enough of the other language to get our questions answered, "Whose room? How large was it? Were there any treasures found there?"

Our guide showed us the secret

(Continued on Page 24 Col. 4)

# WEEK-END FUN

Shortly after completing his first major role, Gregory Peck went to New York for a vacation. When he and a companion tried to enter the Stork Club, they were told that all the tables were occupied and they would have to wait. When Peck's companion whispered, "Tell them who you are, Greg," the actor replied.

"If I have to tell 'em who I am, I ain't."

* * *

A well-known quiz programme was under discussion during a dinner party at the sponsor's home. Some rather unkind criticism culminated in a woman guest asking the host suspiciously: "What proof is there that the contestants have not seen the questions beforehand?"

To which came the acid reply, "The answer, my dear!"

* * *

A famous book was being adapted for the screen and the author was fighting valiantly for a line of dialogue he wanted retained. After a good deal of argument back and forth, the producer flatly stated: "No—it must come out, otherwise the film may be censored."

The writer wept: "It's the last line left from the book, and I'm kinda sentimental about it!"

* * *

Sgt. William J. Crawford, holder of the Congressional Medal of Honour, was assigned as a technical adviser to "Force of Arms". Watching William Holden make love to Nancy Olson, Crawford turned to the director and apologized for not being helpful. "This sort of thing," he said, "isn't covered in Army regulations."

* * *

Dale Robertson was lounging around on location in six-guns and belt when he was asked by a five-year-old nipper, "You a good man or a bad 'un?"

Robertson answered, "Bad 'un."

The kid took his measure with, "Boy, oh boy, I'd run you in, but I gotta go home for my nap."

* * *

Desi Arnaz, on his "Your Tropical Time" show, was questioning a lady guest who told him she had been married four years and had three children. Desi remarked, "You must like having children."

"Absolutely," was the guest's quick reply. "I wouldn't think of having anything else."

* * *

Some years ago when Lena Horne, the now-famous Negro singer, was starting her career, among many of the successful artists who recognized her ability and helped her get a foothold was George Jessel.

Taking her to dinner at a famous restaurant, Mr. Jessel was stopped at the velvet rope leading down the steps to the dining room. The elegant creature presiding over the barrier inquired loftily: "Sir, who made your reservation?"

Jessel eyed him coldly and said: "Abraham Lincoln."

* * *

Rehearsals of a Little Theatre group were postponed as the director and the leading man both became fathers of boys.

The play in rehearsal? "Born Yesterday."

* * *

New York disc-jockey Bill Williams has a favourite comment about his early days in radio: "I was so poor I had to save up to weigh myself."

* * *

"My mother told me so much about the birds and bees that I had a terrible time getting interested in men," says Judy Canova.

* * *

On a "Tex and Jinx" programme Sam Goldwyn described a friend of his this way: "He's a very clever genius."

Radio will never be wholly satisfactory to the listener until he can turn off unpopular programmes with a click that will be heard in the studio.

* * *

Groucho Marx, pointing to a radio he had just purchased: "I bought it at the cheapest possible price—I got it retail."

* * *

Bob Hope is working on a new deal with Paramount whereby Paramount is allowed to make one outside picture a year.

* * *

A young girl on a quiz show was asked how many ribs a man has. When she did not know, an older woman gave the correct answer. "No wonder she knows," muttered the first contestant angrily. "She's married!"

* * *

"Let's go out tonight and have some fun," a wife remarked on Groucho Marx's television programme "You Bet Your Life."

"Okay," replied her husband agreeably, "but if you come home first, leave the lights on in the living room."

Jack: "Every time I kiss you it makes me a better man."

Jill: "Well, you don't have to try to get to Heaven in one day."

* * *

They are still laughing over the time Artie Shaw was the "mystery celebrity" on "What's My Line?" and panel member Hal Block asked innocently: "Have you ever been married?"

* * *

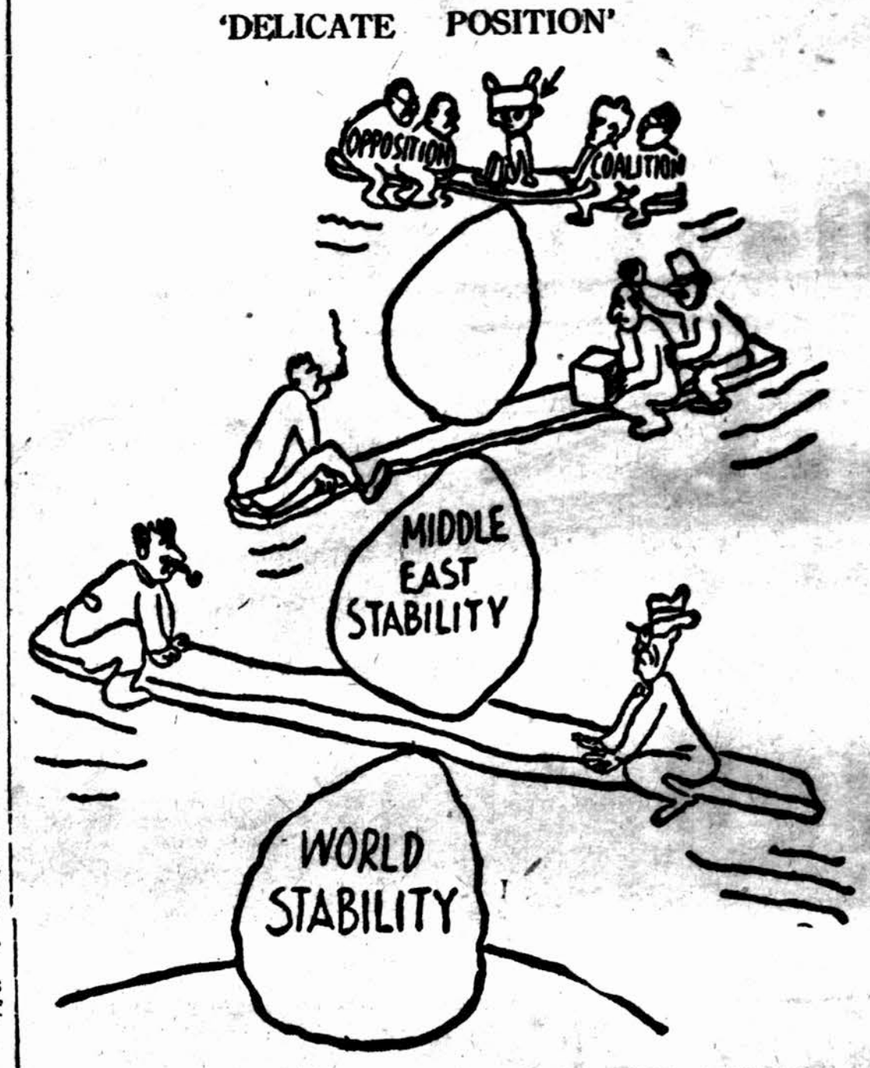
It was his wife's birthday, but he had rushed to business in a great hurry, and she feared that he had forgotten all about it. When, however, he returned home, before his usual time kissed her, and put a small packet on the table, she knew that she had done him an injustice.

"And I thought you had forgot ten all about me," she said, as she carefully unwrapped the package. Then she looked blank. "Pipe cleaners!" she gasped.

* * *

"There isn't another cook like my wife in the world. Come to think of it, though, some of the cooks I met in the Arm'y weren't much better.'

## 'DELICATE POSITION'




Davar, Tel Aviv

# WHEN A BATHTUB MADE HISTORY

**THOMAS JEFFERSON waited anxiously in Washington for news. Cabinet members had been alerted at their homes. Meanwhile, thousands of miles away at the Tuileries, a chapter in the history of the United States was being decided in a soap-and-scent-filled bathtub, writes Geraldine Youcha in 'Coronet.'**

Immersed in suds, Napoleon Bonaparte was presenting a plan which was to change the map of the Western World. "I have made up my mind to sell!" he said.

"Nonsense!" his brother Joseph exclaimed. "You can't do that. Why, it's been just a few weeks since Spain ceded it back to us!"

Lucien, the other brother, was silent. He knew how stubborn Napoleon could be. Then, as Joseph became more disturbed, he put in timid support: "I hope the Chambers will not give their consent."

At this, Napoleon waved to his valet to bring the towels. "Gentlemen," he said with finality, "I don't care a fig for your opinions. If England declares war on us, we'll never be able to defend those isolated swamps and forests. The sale will go through without your consent, or the consent of anyone at all. Is that clear?"

Angrily, Joseph thrust his way over to the steaming tub. "Now you listen to me!" he said, trying to control his temper. "If you try this, I'll oppose you in the Senate. I'll defeat your fantastic scheme, however long it takes!"

Livid with rage now, Napoleon gripped the sides of the tub and pulled himself almost upright. "Why, you insolent...." he began. Suddenly his foot slipped and the great Napoleon landed with a splash in the water. Waves of perfumed liquid poured over Joseph's clothes and his face.

Watching the flood, Napoleon burst into chuckles. Joseph sputtered in speechless fury, mopping at his eyes, the limp ruffles of his shirt, his brocaded vest. Then he caught sight of the mess in one of the many gilt mirrors. He began to smile. Soon, the three brothers were laughing uncontrollably.

So, because Napoleon slipped in his bathtub, all opposition disappeared—and France sold the Louisiana territory to the United States.

# Sambu And Paddu

BY N. BALAKRISHNAN

**SAMBU and Paddu had been friends and companions in their school days, but their ways of life had lain apart ever since.**

**Sambu who was considered to be not such quick mettle as a boy had been luckier on the whole marrying well, earning good money and possessed of all those worldly goods that make a man proud and happy.**

Two of his sons had done well, one was a police officer of high rank and the other was a thriving medical practitioner; his two daughters had made excellent matches and their persons were ablaze with diamonds to the envy of all their neighbours.

●

Paddu whom his teachers used to style as a genius ended by getting a bare degree, married a poor relation and became a teacher in a local school where he irritated his colleagues by his cleverness and his boys by his contemptuous attitude towards them. He got more and more into debt as his wife brought one child after another into the world with clock-like regularity. Soon Paddu realised that life would become impossible if he did not become an adept in the twin arts of begging and borrowing; they are so close to each other that only the thinnest partitions divide them. His borrowing destinies one day brought him to the house of the popular doctor of the place, Sambu's son, to whom he had already introduced himself as an old friend and class-mate of his father. Here he found his old friend just arrived from Delhi after a visit there to his daughter who was the wife of a high government official in the Commerce Department. Instead of accommodating Paddu with one of those temporary loans that he seemed so desperately in need of at all the times his friend proposed that he should ask his youngest son, Suri, a graceless young chap who had been sticking to the fifth form these last two years, to accompany him to Delhi so that he might get him fixed up in some office there.

A month later Paddu heard from his friend that Suri was living with them in their house and was making himself very useful though he had not secured a job yet. In a few weeks Suri had disappeared with Sambu's favourite grand-daughter and nothing was heard of them for four years.

●

Paddu and his wife soon dismissed Suri and his disgraceful memory from their minds and settled down to their petty existence of living on the edge of penury and semi-starvation. One day one of Paddu's former pupils approached him with a request that his master should take a half-dolla ticket in some American Lottery in the name of his wife and when Paddu demurred about the payment, he not only offered to pay the amount himself but also to advance the temporary loan of twenty-five rupees about which Paddu was in urgent need. The same evening Sambu paid a visit to him and cursed him and his wife for begetting that viper Suri that had bitten the hand that had fed it. He was certain that the hands of Suri must have dragged his poor innocent Leela to the very lowest depths of shame and degradation.

●

The thing happened a fortnight later. As Paddu after one of his unsuccessful expeditions to raise a temporary loan from one of his acquiantances was returning home with a grim face he met the telegraph peon who handed him a foreign telegram announcing the unbelievable news that he had won a 50,000 dollar prize on the American Lottery. Paddu staggered home with the message and his wife on hearing it fell flat on the ground and did not speak for half an hour. The whole town had heard of it before the evening, and the young man who sold the ticket came round to say that the Ameri-

(Continued on Page 23 col. 3)

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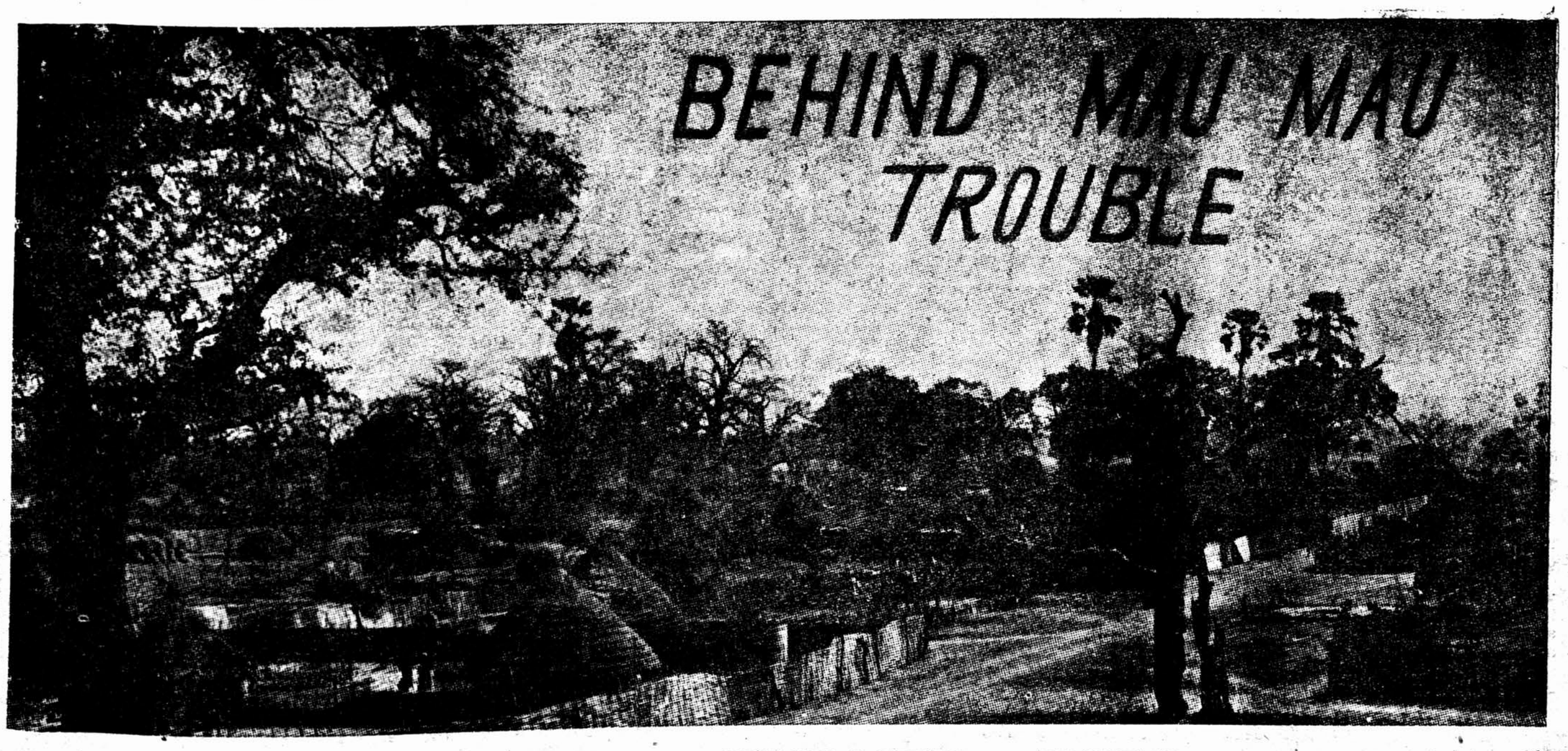



# KIKUYUS TURNED INTO FARM AND CITY SERFS

## African Reaction To Whites' Imperialism

**BY FENNER BROCKWAY, M. P.**

**I HOPE Mr. Oliver Lyttelton has read Mr. L. S. B. Leaky's book "Mau Mau and the Kikuyu". If he has done so, he will no longer have any doubts about the social and economic injustices which have brought violence and terrorism to Kenya.**

Mr. Leaky knows more about the Kikuyu, Kenya's troublesome tribe, than any other white man. His parents were missionaries to the Kikuyu and he was born and bred among them. He so identified himself with them that he is an elected elder of the tribe. He is one of the few Europeans who know the Kikuyu language.

I have paid only two short visits to Kenya and have not had the unique advantages which Mr. Leaky has enjoyed. I am therefore immensely encouraged to find him confirming point by point the analysis which Leslie Hale and I made of the situation on our return from our recent fact-finding mission.

### *ROOT CAUSE*

For example, whilst we sensed that the breakdown of the old tribal system and the failure to provide a satisfactory alternative is the root cause of the frustration which has bred bitterness and viciousness, I certainly did not see the full picture of this disintegration. It isn't only a matter of the destruction of the old democracy of the tribe, with the elected Elders' Councils guiding and harmonising each clan, and of the substitution of European District Officers and elected Chiefs who are servants of the Government rather than of the people; it is a matter of every feature of tribal life, the evolution of the child through the comradeship of his age-group to meet the expanding experiences of adolescense, manhood and old age; the education (though it included neither reading nor writing) which accompanied this from mothers and elders, teaching both responsibility to the tribe and the service of work (particularly for women) and of fighting (for men).

### *BACK TO BAD DAYS*

There were, of course, abominable things, women's circumcision, the slavery of women, witchcraft and the intimidation of oaths, the appalling infantile mortality due to fear that a sick child might die within the hut (and its spirit might haunt the home), with the consequence that it died from pneumonia outside the hut. The tragedy of Mau Mau is that it is a reversion to the worst features of the old life: the hideous forms of violence which characterised tribal wars and the sorcery forms ofdr wars and the sorcery and superstition.

British failure has been that, whilst it has saved the lives of the infants and begun (but only begun) the formal education of writing and reading, it has destroyed community life socially and economically; and, when the inevitable revolt came, the maladjustment victims were forced back to the past instead of challenging the future.

**PLIGHT of half a million Kikuyus who have been thrown out of their hereditary lands and reduced to wage-slaves on farms owned by the Whites or are wandering in search of precarious jobs in Nairobi is at the bottom of the Mau Mau troubles in Kenya.**

**A firsthand study of the menacing situation by L. S. B. Leakey in his latest book is corroborated by Fenner Brockway, who recently toured the country, in this article.**

Perhaps the economic causes for the disintegration of Kikuyu life have been more disastrous even than the social causes. To the Kikuyu land is life. Fifty years ago there was plenty of land, but now the Kikuyu reserve is so congested that people cannot live.

**Half a million of the 1,200,000 Kikuyus have had to leave their territory, to become self-labourers to European settlers or unskilled workers in the towns or emigres to Uganda or Tanganyika. When I saw these things a months ago I was reminded of the exodus of the people of South Wales from the mining valleys in the 'thirties'.**

### *SLAVES ON FARMS*

Something like 200,000 Kikuyus are employed on the extensive European farms. (Is it any wonder that they are bitter when fewer than 4,000 British and South African farmers own more land than has been allocated to the whole Kikuyu Tribe?). These labourers are literally serfs.

**They must sign a three-year contract and are paid 12s. to 18s. a month. They are given two acres of land but are only allowed to grow on it food for their own families. They are given materials to build huts but must build them themselves. If a son reaches sixteen years of age he is compelled to work for the farmer. At harvest time the wife and children of the labourer must also work for the farmer. They are not permitted to leave the district on any occasion without securing passes from the farm manager.**

When the three-year contract ends, there is no alternative except to renew it because there is neither land nor life for them elsewhere.

### *IN NAIROBI*

**The men who are driven into the towns are homeless. Mr. John Wyatt, the Attorney-General says that there are 10,000 homeless in Nairobi every night. When they get jobs they are paid wages which cannot sustain physical health. The minimum wage in Nairobi is 56 shillings a week, and the Medical Officer of the city says that 60 shillings is the lowest amount which can keep a single person fit.**

The wives and children who have been left behind in the native reserve must exist somehow on their small patches of land.

Housing conditions are appalling. Leslie Hale and I knocked at a door of what appeared to be a row of latrines. They were one-roomed dwelling 10x10'. In the room we entered, windowless and dark, three married couples lived. There is a pleasant little housing estate in Nairobi but here also there is the same overcrowding. We went into another one-roomed dwelling where two married couples and four children lived and where the cubical kitchen was occupied by a goat needed to save the cost of milk.

### *INEQUALITIES*

In the background of all this is the colour bar. The four races—African, Asian, European, and Arab—are segregated in every sphere. They cannot eat or drink together in any restaurant. They have to reside in separate locations. The children go to separate schools. There are separate hospitals and clinics.

Perhaps the best picture of the racial discrimination is provided by a table of figures in the report of the Department of Labour. The lowest income group among Europeans is under £600 per year. Fewer than 3,000. The lowest income group for Asians is under £180 a year; the number is under 4,000. The lowest income group for Africans is under £20 a year; the number is over 46,000.

These inequalities are reflected politically. Of the 54 members of the Legislative Council, 40 are Europeans. There are six elected Asians and two Arabs, one of whom is elected. There is not a single elected African. The Government selects six.

Contrast this representation with the population figures. There are 12,000 Arabs, 30,000 Europeans, 100,000 Asians and 5-1/2 million Africans.

### *IMMEDIATE NEEDS*

Mr. Leaky reveals most of these facts and many more. His conclusions for immediate action are very must the same as were reached by Mr. Hale and myself:

**The need to make more land available for the congested tribes, the need for a subsidy to reduce the price of posho (their staple food of maize flour), the need for increased wages and large-scale re-housing. Above all, the progressive elimination of the colour bar.**

But beyond these racial discrimination and segregation and economic exploitation must be ended and political democracy must be introduced. If Kenya is to be saved from worse disasters only very bold and imaginative policies will serve. Our first task is to convince the British people and particularly the Labour Movement of the necessity for an utter repudiation of the old evil courses of imperialism.

## IN THE FASHION PARADE

**A group of participants snapped at Evans Fraser Fashion Parade.**

### Asking For It

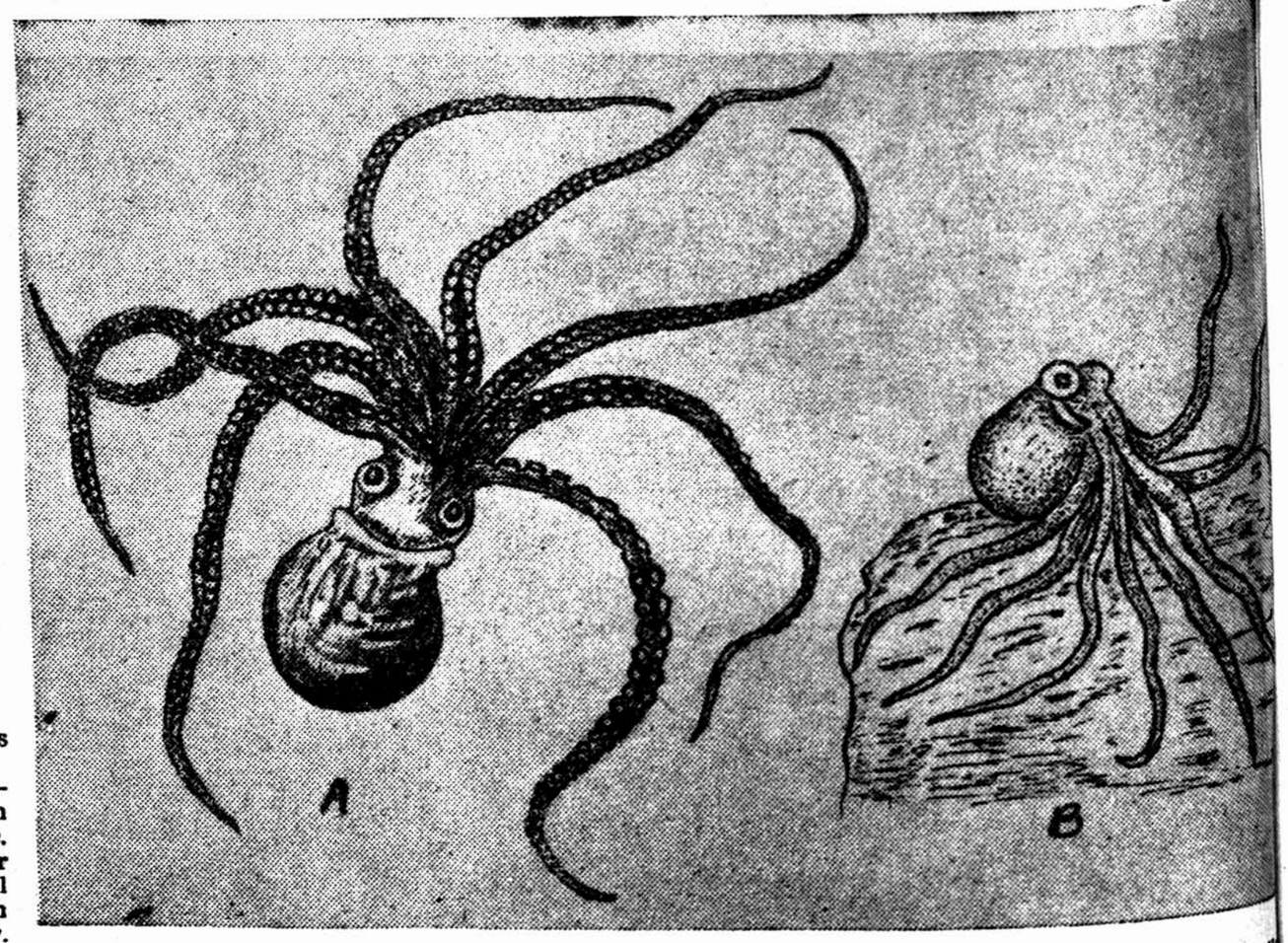
A small boy was left inside a car while his mother was in a shop, and to amuse himself was wildly twisting the steering-wheel and uttering motor-like sounds. A man watched him for a while, then leaned over and put his head in the window and said: "Sonny, you'd better stick your arm out when you go round corners or you'll get into trouble."

The small boy regarded him scornfully. "Look," he said, "you stick your arm out of a space ship and you'll have it ripped off."

# Armed Terror Of The Deep

## THE INDIAN OCTOPUS AND ITS ALLIES

**MANY must have heard of the griping hold and rapacious nature of the OCTOPUS and of the several mythological stories connected with the exploits of this aquatic denizen.**



**BY T.V. SUBRAHMANYAM**

Octopus is not a creation of human fancy nor is it a fabulous creature but a living organism dreadful and dangerous in its own way. It is a highly organized, intelligent Mollusc (Shellfish) with several allies and all of them are grouped by Zoologists under a separate class called the CEPHALORAPODA.

Cephalopods are bilaterally symmetrical, marine animals with a prominent head bearing a pair of highly developed eyes. Surrounding the head are eight or ten powerful arms or a number of long tentacles. These organs are really modifications of the anterior portion of the FOOT — a distinctive feature of all Molluscs. The posterior portion of the foot is modified into a funnel which communicates with the internal mantle cavity. By ejecting water forcibly through the funnel the animal is enabled to accomplish rocket-like movements through water.

Two important divisions are recognised under Cephalopoda. 1. BELAMNOIDEA and 2. NAUTILOIDEA.

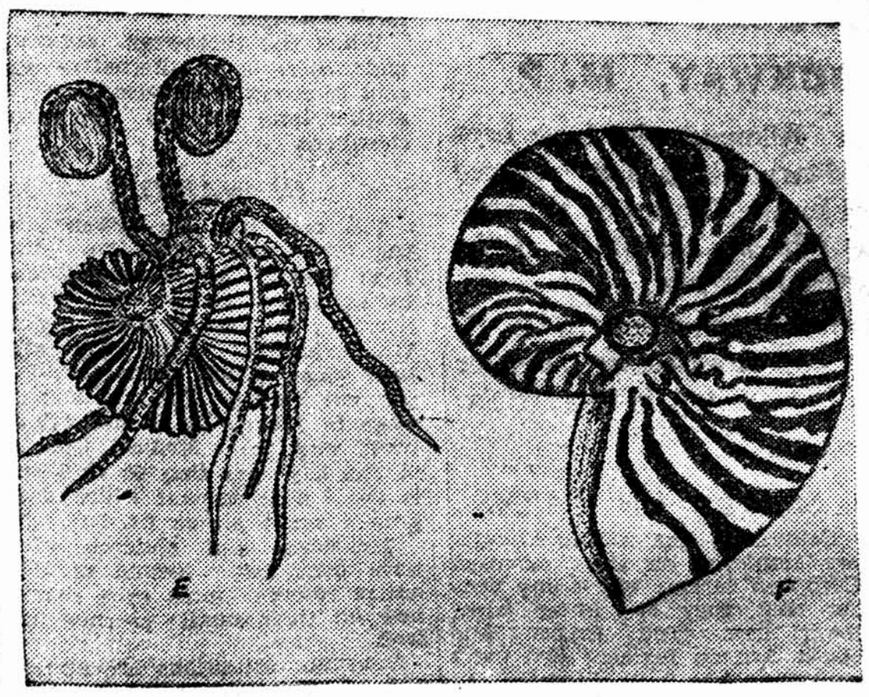
BELAMNOIDEA include all octopods, squids, cuttlefishes, argonauts etc. They are as a rule naked animals capable of swimming. In the case of argonauts alone there is a well-developed external shell whereas in others the skeleton is internal.

The substance sold in grocers' shops as 'cuttle-bone' (Makkli) is the internal shell secreted by these animals. The main mass of the shell consists of numerous, closely arranged thin laminae of calcareous composition. The cuttle-bone is generally used for scraping boards, polishing glass and in certain medical preparations. Coconut oil boiled with a small quantity of the bone is said to be a cheap but efficacious remedy for ear-ache or Otalgia.

### ITS WEAPON

The arms are eight or ten in number. They are long and flexible and furnished with stalked or sessile suckers with or without horny rims. These arms enable their owner not only to fix itself firmly to the rocks on which it dwells (see Fig. B) but to seize and retain with the greatest tenacity any fish or crab that comes within its reach.

All members possess a pear-shaped organ — the ink-sac which secretes within a black substance. When the animal is attacked or otherwise startled it ejects a small quantity of the ink or sepia from the sac into the mantle cavity. The water contained in the mantle cavity soon becomes black and this dark solution is forcibly spurted out through the funnel in the form of a dense cloud. Under the shelter of this cloud the animal hurriedly escapes from the threatened attack leaving the enemy baffled. Even after the death of the animal the ink or sepia remains inside retaining its property for hundreds of years. "Dr. Buckland actually drew a portrait of a fossil cuttlefish with some of its own ink that still remained in its body.



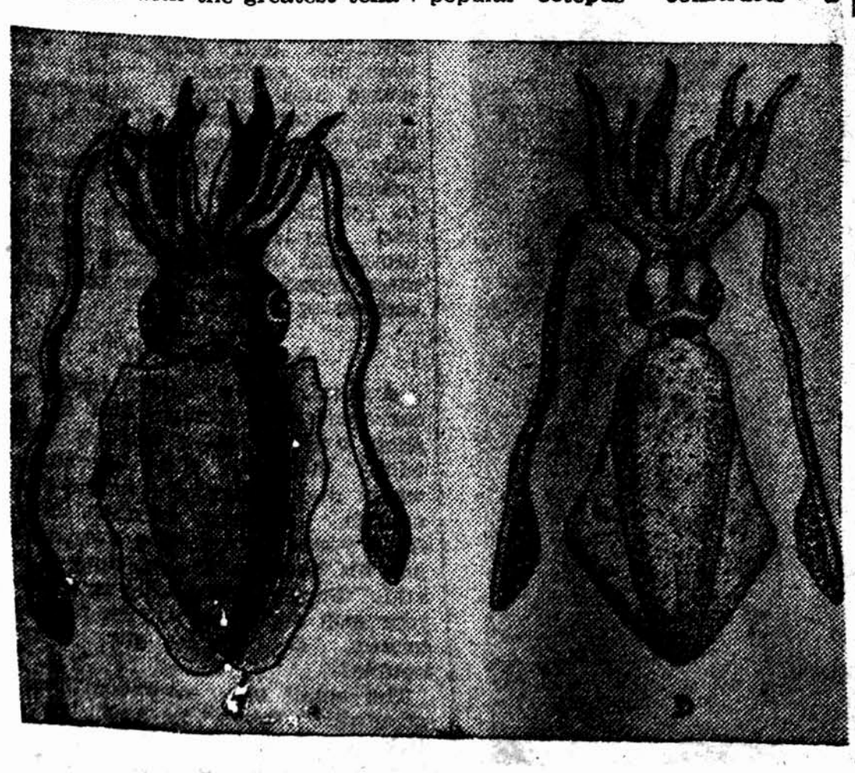
### HABITS & HABITATS

Some of the members such as LOLIGO are pelagic and move together in great shoals. Cuttlefishes live chiefly between stones and in rock fissures in the area between high and low tide marks. The popular octopus constructs a shelter of stones in the littoral region. It swims out in search of prey and returns to its abode after the excursion.

Without exception all members are carnivorous feeding on fish, crabs, lobsters, other kinds of shell-fish etc.

In size these creatures range from an inch or two to as much as 50 feet. The ARCHITEUTHIS of North Atlantic is certainly known to attain 15 ft. or above to the body and head and from 30 to 40 ft. in the long tentacles.

Having regard to the varacious, and free swimming nature of these giants and their long, prehensile arms fitted with deadly suckers, it is difficult to discredit the stories told of 'octopus' having seized men from boats and swallowed them. To guard against the dangerous embrace of these animals, in some places crews of fishing boats are forced to be armed with a hatchet to cut off the arms of the cuttlefish. Sea swimmers must be particularly cautious of the cuttlefish and octopus. Once they apply their suckers to the flesh it is impossible to make them let go. The best way to save from their attack is to cut their soft arms with a knife. Only two years ago a swimmer at Juhu had a very bitter experience of an octopod bite and he had to be treated for several days before he could recover.



### INDIAN VARIETIES

Like all other Mollusca the octopus and its allies are richly represented in Indian waters.

Octopods are found in very large numbers in Beyt Channel, Gulf of Kutch, Palk Bay, Gulf of Mannar etc. and wherever oysters, sea-weeds and corals abound. The common species of Octopus—Octopus herdmani — (Fig. A and B) has a more or less round body as large as a closed fist and each of its arms measures 2½ ft. when extended. This animal has a peculiar power of changing its colour off and on at its will to match the colour of the surroundings through which it moves.

Squids are represented by the Genus LOLIGO (Fig D). Their body is long, flat and torpedo-shaped with a powerful triangular caudal fin admirably adapted to facilitate rapid transportation through water. The eight arms are like those of octopus but comparatively short and stumpy. There are two extra tentacular arms which are very long and which have the suckers confined to the swollen, pad-like extremities. These special arms are employed for seizure of prey from a distance. Squids in large numbers are often found in the coastal waters moving about at great speed. Fishermen catch them by shoals and before selling they split and dry these animals in the sun. In the interior markets dried squids are sold at the rate of Rs. 3 per hundred.

### CUTTLEFISH

Cuttlefishes of various kinds are also common. SEPIA (Fig. C) is the type genus of cuttlefish. It has a large, flat body with lateral fins. The eyes are very prominent. The arms and tentacles are like those of the squids. The dark brown pigment of the ink sac and the cuttle bone are of commercial value.

Argonaut of Paper Nautilus (Fig. E) is the only example with a shell under the group Belamnoidea. Only the females possess shells whereas the males are naked. Argonaut is a curious creature with two of the arms developed in the form of 'sails'. These sails are actually used for covering the brittle shell. In the living animal the shell is flexible and semi-transparent but when the animal is removed the shell becomes opaque and very fragile. The colours of the animal are exceedingly beautiful.

There are also several other interesting examples in this group but space does not permit to describe them here.

### NAUTILOIDEA

Under this group there is only a single genus NAUTILUS which is abundantly found in our coasts. Members are creeping forms. The arms are numerous and without suckers. A beautiful chambered shell covers the animal. An ink sac characteristic of the previous group is absent.

Pearly Nautilus (Fig. F) is found in large numbers near Rameshwaram, Gulf of Mannar, Palk Bay etc. The shell is large plano-spiral structure, externally brownish in colour with mottles of white. Internally it is chambered and nacreous. The animal crawls over the sea bottom with its numerous long tentacles. The sacred 'Salagramma' of the Hindus is derived from the Ammonite group of fossils which are included along with the Pearly Nantilus under one section Tetrabranchiata.

# *Push Eve Up On Ladder Of Education*

**BY MARY C. RAO**

**I believe in education for at least four years for every body. It is just and important that everybody has that much education before any one has a college education at public expense, except to the extent necessary for the former objective.**

I believe that there is no sex in brains. There should be little or no difference in the amount of educational opportunity on the ground of sex.

There should be wide choice in the types of knowledge and skills to be acquired, and the choice should be real. Many girls may be more interested in the knowledge and skills that go into home-making. Professions like teaching, nursing and the preparation of food on a big scale, are of the kind. Even municipal government is just a house-keeping job, on a larger scale.

College courses should be flexible enough to permit combination of subjects needed for the jobs. Night and vacation schools should be provided for those who cannot attend the day schools.

Teaching should form part of the whole college course of four years, like physics or history, and not a post-graduate course of one year. Many girls as well as boys are likely to take it because it provides them with a ready job as education expands.

The present examination system seems out-moded. It would be better if each professor or teacher did his own continuous examining, as it were, of his students, and when course is finished during the term it is taught. Those who want degrees can accumulate the necessary number of credits, while others can get the knowledge and skill that they seek. This system can easily be extended to night and vacation schools. A college that will not maintain high standard will lose out one that does, for its pupils will not get good jobs.

All women must not only be equipped to earn their own living, but should earn their own living for a while before marriage. Earning one's living is a discipline which nothing else can give to an equal degree.

Men and women live, and must live, in the same world. While it should not be made compulsory, they should be encouraged to spend their school-days together, so that they can have easy and natural manners with each other.

It is sometimes said that higher education is wasted on

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# In The Land Of Head-Hunters

## COLOURFUL PEOPLE OF ASSAM HILLS

### BY 'RAWNAKSHIH'

**AS they have no script and written records it is very hard to find out the origin of the hill tribes of Assam. They however have intermingled with races of the four countries on their border—India, Burma, Tibet and China—and show traces of the mix-up to some extent.**

**There are 24 languages, none with a script, among the tribes which, along with lack of means of communication, have kept the several tribes in isolation from people of the plains—and even amongst themselves!**

**Christian missionaries have, however, entered the field during the last about hundred years and have brought religion and education to the original animists.**

**AT the beginning of last year, when I was posted to Assam, I dreaded the very idea of going there. During the war, I had only a glimpse of India's eastern province, and that too during the operations against the Japs, who were then knocking at our very doors. This experience had not been palatable, and created a lasting impression on me.**

Though I had been to a number of places, I had very little opportunity of mixing with the local people. We were then more concerned with the problem of driving off the Japs, who were not our only enemies. Our other foe was the mosquito, who had taken quite a toll of lives. The whites of our eyes were turned yellow by the mapacrine, which we took regularly, and incidentally gave us a jaundiced appearance.

With all these prejudices in mind on my way to Assam. I wondered what was in store for me. A couple of days later, I passed through Katihar 'en route' to Pandu via the Assam link. The train was unusually slow, for minutes seemed hours, and hours weeks. The Assam link having been built recently is devoid of many ordinary amenities of everyday life. Firstly, there was scarcity of good drinking water, and secondly a decent meal is still a luxury on this route, unless one carries one's own supply of foodstuffs. The next decent meal was at Siliguri, on the following afternoon.

### *WATER PROBLEM*

Once the train puffed its way out of Siliguri, the rest of the journey was one of agony. The water, which I had stored at Siliguri in an earthen pot turned reddish, and the rust showed clearly on the sides of the tumbler, and had it not been for a timely offer of a cup of warm tea by a co-passenger, I would have gone thirsty. She was a Danish woman missionary, who had worked amongst the Santhals for nearly two decades, and incidentally had been on this route a number of times. She impressed upon me that the best way to store water on the train was in the form of tea.

At some of the so-called important stops, one could get only gram and 'singaras,' and seeing that these were the only link between me and starvation, I had no other alternative. It was a great relief, therefore, when I arrived at Pandu, as I was able to obtain a really good meal on board the ferry, which took us across the Brahmaputra on to the other side, where I changed over to road transport for Shillong, my destination.

## SUPPLE BELLES IN PICTURESQUE SCENERY

### *GOOD SCENERY*

The journey from Pandu to Assam's capital was decidedly better and more enjoyable. The scenery on either side of the snake-like road to Shillong was more enchanting than the distasteful landscapes between Katihar and Pandu. Half way up, the car stopped for over half and hour, which gave us sufficient time for our lunch, which we got at one of the restaurants. As I walked from the car to the restaurant, I noticed a number of hawkers on the wayside, selling fruits and vegetables. Most of them were village belles hardly out of their teens, and I saw that they conducted their sales in a business-like manner. The main items in their baskets were oranges and bananas, and the peach-red complexions of the belles added colour to the whole scene. Their dress and gait were attractive, and their native lungis and blouses revealed the contours of their supple figures to advantage. I was relieved at last to feel that it was not so bad after all, coming here.

The origin, manners, customs and mode of living of different peoples I had come across during my two decades' residence in S.E. Asia, have always fascinated me, and since here was an opportunity to know something about the people of Assam, I made up my mind to gather whatever I could during my stay in the province. I seized every chance to go out into the countryside to see things for myself. As I found out later, one could write a volume about each hill tribe, and, therefore, it has not been possible to cram in every thing in the article, which I have compiled from the notes made during my journeys to various places in Assam

### AT THE FOOT OF THE HIMALAYAS

**Young and old residents of a Himalayan village in their colourful costumes snapped in the picturesque scene of snowfall showing the grandeur of the mountain in the background.**

### NEHRU'S SOLICITUDE FOR CHILDREN

**India's Prime Minister talks to children of people in Himalayan border famine areas to find out if relief is adequate.**

## ORIGIN OF TRIBES SHROUDED IN MYSTERY

### *SEVERAL TRIBES*

**To begin with, it is now common knowledge that the various hill ranges in Assam derive their names from the tribes that inhabit them, and thus we have the Jaintia, Naga, Khasi, Lushai and Garo Hills, which run through this region in a complicated pattern.**

Although Assam has a population of about 12 million, the hill tribes form a little over 15 per cent of this figure.

Besides the Jaintias, Nagas, Khasis, Lushai and Garos there are numerous other tribes and sub-tribes, who on account of their relatively small numbers are unimportant, and unless one had the leisure to penetrate deep into the hills and valleys, it is difficult to obtain much information. Since the advent of the British regime, the only people who had real contact with these tribes were the officials connected with governing the areas, and later the Christian missionaries, more so the latter, as they have taken a greater interest in their welfare and uplift.

Due to the absence of any written script in this part of the world, it is a pity that no tentative historical record is available to tell us as to how or whence these tribes came. It seems that prior to the arrival of the British, the rest of India was virtually cut off from this region, and it is an unfortunate fact that, leave alone others, not even the neighbouring peoples took any interest in the hill tribes. Perhaps, this state of affairs was due to absence of easy communications and the great diversity of tongues spoken, which made contact with these people a difficult matter.

### *MANY THEORIES*

Therefore, it is not at all surprising that right up to the end of the 18th and the beginning of the 19th century, the history of this region is rather vague, and a good deal of it is either based on scientific theories or the legends that exist to this day. Assam is bounded on the east by Burma, on the west by Bengal, on the north by Tibet, and on the south by Pakistan. Although there are a number of theories regarding the origin of these hill tribes, it is difficult to decide which one is sound. One states that origin of these hillmen was in Central Asia, another that they are descendants of a mixture of migrants from the bordering lands, and yet another that the present inhabitants are the descendants of people who migrated from Yunnan during the waves of exodus thousands of years ago.

For hundreds of years, it seems that this region was raided by warlike invaders, who initially settled down in the valleys but later driven out by other warriors forcing the former to flee to the hills to seek new homes. There is little doubt that fusion of blood took place for centuries, resulting in the races that we see today.

**The hillmen of Assam are of Mongolian stock, having typical yellowish complexions. Those in the north are akin to Tibetans and their immediate neighbours the Bhutanese and Sikkimese; those to the east show affinity to the Burmese, those to the north-east to Chinese; and in certain respects, others exhibit similarity to the Thai, Indo-Chinese and Indonesian races, who also belong to Mongolian stock.**

Their affinity with their immediate neighbours is displayed in their dress, certain customs and mode of living. The first time I saw a Naga, it immediately reminded me of the headhunting Dayak of far-away Borneo, as their respective dresses, ornamentation and war dances have a number of characteristics in common. The Kukis look very much like the Burmese, and thus we can describe other hill tribes also when comparing them with their immediate neighbours.

### *TWO DIVISIONS*

The region inhabited by the Assam hillmen may be roughly divided into two parts, the administered and the unadministered. The former comprises the Khasi, the Lushai, the Garo, the North Cachar, the Mikir, the Jaintia and the Naga Hill Ranges. The unadministered area includes the Tirap Frontier Tract, part of the region east of the Naga Hills, and the major part of the Sadiya and Balipara districts.

The main occupation in this region is cultivation on the hill slopes and jungle clearings. The difficulties involved are numerous, mainly watering of crops and drainage-control, due to which the people have to labour very hard. In the remoter areas they generally grow crops for their own consumption, while the more enterprising, who reside adjacent to the main highways, also cultivate crops for sale. While one tribe of Nagas employs terrace irrigation system, most of the hillmen prefer primitive methods of agriculture, and to the present day display little faith in modern forms of cultivation. As far as fertilisers are concerned, they burn the undergrowth, and then scatter the seeds in the ashes, which help the growth. This system is known as 'jhoomeng'. In certain areas, both cattle and human refuse is used as manure.

### *THE CROPS*

Although the western half of the Khasi hills is not so fertile, the Khasis by sheer dint of hard work manage to grow crops not only for themselves but also for sale. Their main crop is rice, besides which pulses and maize

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# Last Look Round

**DURING the last three or four weeks Siamese twins and freaks are in the news. Chicago surgeons were able to separate the Brodie twins after a marathon operation. These twins were joined at the head. The operation took about 12 hours. So far the separated Brodies — Roger and Rodney — are reported to be making progress.**

While the Brodie twins operation proved to be successful, there were two other cases of twins operated upon by American surgeons recently which proved fatal. At Surat a 35-year-old woman gave birth on January 1 to Siamese twins. The twins were taken to a local hospital and the doctors were considering the question of an operation for separating them. But within a fortnight the twins expired.

It is not that these are the only abnormal children or twins that are born. Freaks are very often delivered even in local maternity hospitals. Every year there are some such cases of twins or freaks with abnormal organs or limbs. But rarely they come before the public eye, especially as the mothers would not like to come into the limelight. It is only if and when a surgical feat is achieved in mending the abnormalities of nature that news gets round.

## Hermaphrodites

SPEAKING of animal freaks, during the week comes news from Dehra Dun of a he-goat that gives milk. In village Kalsi, 33 miles from Dehra Dun, the freak has become an object of curiosity. The goat is said to be about three years old and for its age, it is very stout and stands 2½ feet high and measures 3 feet in length. This animal besides exercising all the functions of a male goat has udders and gives daily half a seer of milk, it is reported. A zamindar has purchased it out of curiosity from the villager who owned it.

Some time last year there was a report from Nagar in a Hubli daily of a bullock which was giving milk. This animal was said to be ten years old and had an udder like a cow's and was giving about a seer and a half of milk both morning and evening. The bullock belonged to a villager of Bhangaon in Gonda taluka. He took it to a cattle fair in the hope of securing a fancy price. And that is how the news leaked out.

Among cattle there are freemartins. But real hermaphrodites are said to be very rare in creation. If in the above case the functions of the goat are effectively bi-sexed, then they are certainly objects of curiosity.

## Hybrids

AMONG animal freaks recently reported in the papers was an animal born on a farm in Sudleksville near Baltimore. This animal is said to be half-deer and half-Hereford bull. This hybrid was said to be hairless at birth but began to grow reddish Hereford hair on all parts of the body except the tail and the head. Its face, also hairless, was reported to be white with skin like a human's and it had grown rudimentary horns like a deer's antlers.

About a month back from Jalaun came the news that a goat in Rarasirsa village had given birth to a pair of strange kids—one resembling a man and the other a monkey. Both the kids died immediately after birth.

Sometime last year in Fatehpuri district a cat gave birth to a puppy dog. The cat was reported to be white with dark brown spots. The puppy was jet black around the head and shoulders with white hindparts. Its mouth resembled that of a bull terrier. A Delhi veterinary surgeon said it was an incredibly rare occurrence.

Amongst the species, it is a well-known fact that only those animals who have an identical number of chromosomes can interbreed. When this nature's law is upset it becomes a rare phenomenon. These hybrids even if they live after birth remain always sterile. For instance mules which are a hybrid product can never bring forth any progeny. The only exception, according to a report from Meerut last month, was a mule which gave birth to a foal. This mule also, if the report is correct, did make history.

## In Plant Life

IN the plant world also there are freaks. A neem (margosa) tree in the compound of the civil court at Raipur, it was reported, began to give "milk" from two of its branches. This "milk" was tasted by members of the local bar, officials, doctors and others. They said it tasted sweet with a tinge of bitterness. The oozing of liquid is, however, said to be a natural phenomena with some kinds of trees once in 40 or 50 years.

In village Khajuria some 30 miles from Saugor there is said to be a tree which made noises, during the night, resembling human voice. The superstitious folk said that a sadhu who was living under the tree and who had died 18 months back had become a ghost and it was the voice of the sadhu's ghost which came out of the haunted tree at night.

## In Spirit World

ACCORDING to an Urdu daily of Lahore evil spirits were reported to have taken possession of a temple on the Railway Road of Lalamusa in Gujrat district of West Punjab some time last year. This building was occupied by the Civil Defence office. It was stated that staff members of the office had padlocked the doors of the building. But one fine morning the locks were missing. According to the members of the staff, sounds of anklets (used by dancers), singing of Bhajans and laughter of people were heard at midnight in the building. One night an old man with a white beard dressed in white was said to have been seen moving in the building.

From Colombo comes news of the tragic end of a youth who is said to have seen an apparition. The youngster who hailed from Kalutara North saw one night, the story goes, a woman with a child in her arms opposite the slaughter house of the town. The woman offered him the child in an attitude of asking him to hold it for a while. The youth was frightened and felt a shock. The woman, it is said, vanished. He was taken ill and died three days later. It is belived that what he saw was an apparition called the "Huniyam Yakshini," which is supposed to be appearing periodically on that spot.

If the apparition haunts the place often it should not be difficult to investigate into the truth or otherwise of the appearance of the "Yakshini." Evil spirits, they say, are not visible to all. But some types of people are reported to have seen such apparitions. Why is it that some people never see any kind of apparitions, though those in their company say they have seen something? Is it mere credulity and vice versa or something really scientific — that some people see and others never see any apparitions.

## Ceylon 'Discovery'

THE St. Xavier exposition is just over. The body of the Apostle of the East has remained incorruptible for four centuries.

According to a report which recently appeared in the papers the body of a crusader who fought the Saracens 800 years ago rests in St. Michan's church in Dublin in an excellent state of preservation. The crusader's skin is said to be amazingly fresh with the nails still untouched by deterioration. The generally accepted theory is that the great great oak trees which surround the church are sources of tannin which is believed to have percolated into the crusader's tomb and acted as a natural preservative. The atmosphere of the tomb is extremely dry due to the fact that the limestone out of which it is carved absorbs moisture in the air. As in ancient Egypt, this dryness also helps to keep bodies intact.

From Ceylon comes the news that the prescription of the wonder drug "Saraswati" has been discovered by an Ayurvedic physician of Kolamidiriyawa near Bandaragama. This drug has the power, it is claimed of keeping bodies incorruptible for centuries. Some of the ancients as in Egypt must have had a secret formula of preserving bodies for ages, though in mummified form. Not much is known about the Ceylon discovery except the big claim for the prescription. But laboratory researchers can today make a preliminary test as to the veracity of the claim.

## Opening Seals

IN Allahabad last week a demonstration was given, it is reported, of how to open a ballot box without breaking open the paper seal.

Some years back an elderly lawyer was defending an accused in a railway goods wagon tampering case. The seals on the wagons used to be intact while the goods inside disappeared. This case was won by the lawyer. After some years the chap who was involved divulged the secret of pilfering goods while the seals were left in tact. A heated knife or razor blade was adroitly passed under the lac seal which was lifted without disfigurement. After the nefarious work was over the seal was slightly warmed and stuck back to the place where it was. This was the 'modus operandi,' which usually succeeded. One should not wonder if the same method was used in opening the ballot boxes in the Allahabad case!

## Upgraded

THE U.P. Assembly last week reiterated its decision to abolish capitalism in the state, and appointed a 21-member committee under the chairmanship of the Industries Minister to report within six months on the feasibility of nationalising the big industries.

This resolution refers mainly to big profit-making industries and capitalists connected therewith. But in Ceylon the issue has arisen as to at what level of income a middle class man becomes a capitalist. It is reported that at present for a person to be entitled to land under the middle class land alienation schemes income must not exceed Rs. 6,000 a year in the case of unmarried persons and Rs. 12,000 a year for those who are married. Now the Minister for Land Development proposes to bring within the Middle Class, for land alienation purposes, an unmarried person with an income of up to Rs. 12,000 a year and a married person whose family income is as much as Rs. 24,000 a year. So the middle class in Ceylon is to be upgraded.

### WORLD RECORD

**Mrs. Albert Bourne has, according to a London message, five children in less than a year. She had girl triplets last year and now twins—a boy and a girl. The family lives in Walsall, Staffordshire.**

## Universal Health Institute

For the ordinary citizen maintaining one's health is very often a problem. Ailments require cures. And it is not always that Allopathy meets the needs. As often as not, the cost of cure or good health is exorbitant. And when one system of medicine fails to give relief, people turn to other systems.

The objective of the Universal Health Institute is the investigation into indigenous systems of medicine—Ayurveda, Homoeopathy, Naturo-pathy and Panopathy. A board of eminent doctors, Vaidyas, naturopaths, homoeopaths, health culturists, etc., has been constituted for the purpose. They will be able to assess after laboratory and clinical work covering in the first instance a five-year period the claims of the different systems of medicine and be able to guide those who are in search of cure or health. Elaborate laboratory equipment and clinical facilities are provided and a group of visiting doctors of reputation has consented to help in the work of the institute.

The Board of Management includes Mr. Morarji Desai, Bombay's Chief Minister, Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, India's Planning Minister, doctors, merchants and officials. This should ensure the success of the scheme, which started with initial funds of some magnitude, still requires more public help and co-operation to successfully carry out the programme. The Universal Health Institute is situated in the Manekwa Building, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay 1, and deserves encouragement from the general public—especially those who are in urgent need of regaining lost health and look to indigenous methods of cure and keeping fit.

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**OUR DELHI LETTER** (From Our Correspondent)

# Food Demands Cause Headache To Centre

## STATISTICS OF YIELD ARE VERY CONFUSING

NEW DELHI HAS A DESERTED APPEARANCE. THE PRIME MINISTER HAS GONE TO HYDERABAD TO PRESIDE OVER THE CONGRESS SESSION. MOST OF THE MINISTERS ARE ALSO AWAY. NEW DELHI IS A DEAD PLACE FOR NEWS THESE DAYS.

Food, once again came into limelight during the week. The Food Ministers' Conference provided the necessary provocation. The State Ministers arrived here with their demands for foodgrains, which totalled 5,406,000 tons as compared with their last year's demand of 7,099,000 tons.

The lack of appreciation of the drastic reduction of 1,653,000 tons in their demand, notwithstanding the famine conditions prevailing in several parts of India should have been a serious disappointment to the State Ministers. The Centre, dispassionately looked to the problems from the base angle of rupees, annas and pies.

### COST OF FOODGRAINS

It calculated the cost of imported foodgrain and called it a serious drain on country's resources. It also confronted the State Ministers with the last year's allocation which amounted to 3,919,000 tons as against the original demand of 7,099,000 tons. If the original demand was genuine, how was it that the States were able to feed their people with 3,180,000 tons reduction in their demand. Assam, last year had demanded 102,000 tons of rice but was satisfied with 18,000 tons. Bihar, similarly had demanded 224,000 tons of rice but was allocated 12,000 tons. Uttar Pradesh had demanded 4,000 tons of rice but could give 24,000 tons of it instead. The figures of procurement are even more interesting. In 1950. Assam procured 150,000 tons of rice. since when its procurement of rice had fallen to 70,000 tons. The Punjab procured 81,000 tons of rice in 1951, 65,000 tons of rice in 1952 and has accepted a target of 55,000 tons for 1953. Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai's home state had procured 154,000 tons of rice in 1950 and 116,000 tons of rice in 1951. and had accepted the procurement target of 115,000 tons in 1952. This target was subsequently raised to 165,000 tons with the actual procurement of 39,000 tons. For 1953, this state has accepted no procurement target for any grain. What would happen if the other States retaliated in the matter of sugar, in respect of which this State has bled them white. This is one side of the picture.

### AGRICULTURAL SITUATION

The other side of the picture is furnished by the Agricultural situation published monthly by the Central Food and Agricultural Ministry. According to it, the area under cultivation of seven cereals stood reduced by 12.8 per cent over last year's acreage, the only exception being maize, which showed an increase of 3.1 per cent. Even the acreage under gram is reduced by 11.2 per cent. The production forecast about wheat is not yet available, while that for rice envisages an increase by 1.4 per cent. As for other grains, a total reduction of 36.3 per cent. is envisaged by the forecast. These estimates place the total production of rice at 20,269,000 tons in 1953 as against the total demand of 2,154,000 tons and the total procurement target of 296,000 tons by the states. It will thus be seen that while the Union Agriculture Ministry tells the world that India would produce 20,269,000 tons of rice in 1953, the Food Ministers of the States say that they would endeavour to procure 296,000 tons of rice in the current year but would require 2,154,000 tons of rice to feed their people. If production did materialise on the scale forecast, India may be in a position to export rice.

The National Sample Survey the first report of which was published here during the week says:

"On the basis of National Sample Survey, the total consumption of fooograins grown in India, is estimated at about sixty million tons for the whole country during the year July 1949—June 1950. The official statistics of production of foodgrains was about 48 million tons inclusive of gram and 44 million tons exclusive of gram. As the whole of gram is not consumed as human food, the discrepancy lies between twelve and sixteen million tons. The official statistics of food production are thus probably under-estimates by some thing of the order of twenty or twenty-five per cent for India as a whole."

If this were correct, on the basis of twenty percent, the total yield of rice in 1953 should increase by 1,013,450 tons.

### A COLD WAR!

Here is something in the nature of cold war between three sets of statisticians. The statisticians of Agriculture Ministry claim ever-increasing production, thanks to the magic wand of the Grow-More-Food Campaign. The Statisticians of the Food Ministry demand larger and large imports. The unattached statisticians declare that both are wrong because official statistics of production being twenty percent underestimates, there was no need for imports. And as in the case of all cold wars, it is the tax-payer, who has to

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# The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

# Apostle Of The Indies

## SEVERAL STAMPS HONOUR MEMORY OF St. FRANCIS

ONE of the favourite groups with the "thematic" or "subject" collector is the religious stamp. Almost every religion under the sun—old, recent, emphemeral or permanent—has received some degree of publicity by means of philately. And Christianity, knowing the "pull" of stamps, has harnessed these tiny and attractive pieces of paper for propaganda long ago.

**The Saints of the Catholic Church have long been among the prime favourites of the stamp designer and a long list of names, from the earliest foundations to very recent days, can be met with in the album St. Francis of Assisi and St. Antony of Padua have appeared on several occasions, and among the few for whom whole series of stamps have been issued is St. Francis Xavier. This, then, is the story of a nobleman's son who forsook the world and gained immortality in the hearts of millions of his fellow men.**

THE maritime nations of the world reached the zenith of their power during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. It was a time of great discoveries, of imagination and inventiveness pitted against the unknown, of the glory of conquest and of duty to king and country. Men had drunk of the wine of adventure; never again would their world be the same.

Gone were the days when the earth was a flat disc bounded by an awful emptiness. A Genoese adventurer and a couple of Portuguese merchants had set sail for the fabulous Indies and had blundered their way into a New World. A tough old sea dog named Vasco Da Gama had sailed in the opposite direction and had brought the wealth of the fabled East to the feet of his sovereign. The land was for the coward and the weakling; men with blood in their veins took to the ocean.

Fourteen years after Columbus made the Bahamas landfall and eight after Da Gama opened up the sea route to India was born in Spain one who was later to be hailed Apostle of the Indies". Sprung from the nobility, the child was named Francis, after the Poor Man of Assissi. His surname, Xavier, he took from his mother. The youngster showed, soon enough, that he was blessed not only with a tremendous native intelligence, but an insatiable thirst for knowledge.

His mother had early marked out the child for high ecclesiastical honours, so, with this end in view, Francis was sent to Paris, at that time the chief centre of European learning. Within three years he was made Bachelor of Arts, in two more a Master. His exceptional intellect soon made him stand out in logic, metaphysics and philosophy. His fame began to spread, and his ambitions increased. Learning soon became the stepping stone to personal glory.

### Encounter With St. Ignatius

It was at this juncture that Francis ran into an ex-soldier who had cast aside his sword and had taken to religion. Ignatius Loyola was a strange man, a thinker as well as a man of action, a brilliant administrator and superbly grounded in the tenets of logic and theology. Yet he had gained such a mastery over self that ambition, which would have been understandable in any man possessed of his great attributes, was quite alien to his nature.

**Francis, witty, learned, eager to get on, could not fathom his friend's insistence on the supremacy of things spiritual. 'What doth it profit a man if he gain the world and lose his soul?' queried Ignatius. And Xavier would laugh and chide the sombre Ignatius with being an unwordly fool. But the day arrived when the laugh was with Ignatius, and when Francis was won over, he was won over completely.**

Along with three companions who thought along the same lines, Iganatius and Xavier devoted themselves to prayer, penance and further intense studies, so that they might be ready for the apostolic work that lay in the future. The companions, after a sojourn in Venice, set off for Rome on foot. Pope Paul III received them and was amazed not only at their great learning but at the humility which accompanied it. Within a short while the Society of Jesus was in being, with its members bound over to poverty, chastity and absolute and unquestioning obedience to the orders of their superiors.

Francis was ordained to the priesthood in 1537 and was occupied, along with his companions, in ministering to the spiritual and temporal needs of the Italians for the next three years. Francis had always had a presentiment that his vocation lay in the unmapped East. On the 7th of April, 1541, his dreams came true, and he set sail for the Indies.

### Extreme Austerity

John III of Portugal, an extremely devout man, loaded the missionary with rich gifts and sent him on the same vessel which was carrying his Viceroy to India. But fine raiment and the riches of the world were not for Francis...He set sail with the clothes on his back and a few books. On board he did not sleep in the sumptuous appartments which the Viceroy had placed at his disposal, but on a coil of rope on deck, while his companions were not the high and the mighty alone, but the riff-raff and the rabble.

When Francis arrived at last in India, he found that before he could convert the populace, he had to reform the Portuguese colonials who had in many instances shed all vestige of morality and ethics in this foreign land and were indulging in unbounded rapacity at the cost of the inhabitants. For the fulfilment of his labours, Francis seemed to have been endowed with powers far above the ordinary. Perhaps the most unusual was the gift of tongues—a faculty which had been given to the earliest apostles, but possessed by few in later ages.

**He was never a good linguist, and knew only a smattering of the local languages after years in his various mission fields. Yet his sermons were not only attended by large crowds, but appreciated to a remarkable extent, for the simple reason that each one seemed to hear him speak in his own tongue!**

His innate humility prevented Francis bragging about his miracles, but there is ample evidence that during his very lifetime he effected wondrous cures of persons on the verge of death or suffering from some malignant or incurable disease, and in a couple of instances even brought the dead back to life.

### Going South

After Goa, Francis went on to the Cape Comorin area, and later to Travancore, Quilon and other towns of the South. One incident is related of how the Saint saved a village from the depredations of an armed band. Hearing that brigands were about to raid the place, he advanced to meet them and rebuked them, ordering them to disperse immediately. The robbers bolted precipitately and later admitted having taken to their heels because they had seen a 'giant, terrible and of majestic presence, dressed in a black robe, with his face aflame and fire flashing from his eyes.'

It has been said of Francis that he was all things to all men. On occasion he could work miracles in the grand manner, but on others, he used his gifts to extricate his fellow men out of lesser troubles. One of his companions on his voyage to Malacca was a soldier who was a habitual gambler. After a particularly bad spell, the man lost not only all his own money, but a large sum which a merchant had entrusted to him.

**When he was on the verge of committing suicide, Francis borrowed a few pence, gave it to the man and asked him to play on. The luck had turned in phenomenal fashion, for withni a few minutes he had recovered the entire amount he had lost.**

One of the most treasured relics of the Saint is the Crucifix he carried with him on his missions. On one occasion he was overtaken by a terrible storm, and his companions felt they were doomed. Francis dipped the Crucifix in the sea and in an instant all was calm. The Crucifix, however, slipped out of his fingers, and Francis was frantic at the loss.

### Success In Japan

The next day he was walking along the beach when a crab ran out of the sea, holding the Crucifix between its claws and delivered it to its rightful owner.

**It was in Malacca that Francis came across a Japanese named Han-Siro, a man of great intelligence and possessed of a keen and enquiring mind, Han-Siro soon came under the spell, became a Christian and begged of Francis to found a mission in Japan.**

After an adventurous voyage aboard a Chinese junk, Francis and his party landed in the Land of the Rising Sun. From the beginning their visit evoked interest and they gained hundreds of followers. Those in high circles did not take too 'kindly to the ragged foreigner who always seemed to be in beggary, even though he had miracles at his finger-tips, but at length—mainly due to the philosophical debates he had with the learned men of the country—his fame spread even to the Palace and he was granted audience and a measure of protection by the King, founding a mission which flourished for many years.

After Francis returned to India he tightened up the affairs of local missions—which had grown pretty lax in his absence—and then set out for China. He was fated never to come back to India alive.

### Last Days

**He landed on the small island of Sancian, near Canton, and planned to go thence into the interior. But there were hitches in transport and what might lossely be termed 'passport dificulties'. Soon after, Francis was struck down by fever and in a few days the malady had taken a turn for the worse. Words that were spoken fifteen hundred years before his time were as true of Francis: he who had saved others could not save himself.**

Francis died, on a desolate beach on the China coast, with no one to watch his passing save two younsters he had converted. Two days after his death, the sailors of the vessel which had brought him to China visited him, to find his body as fresh as it had been in life. They meant to transport his bones to India, so they piled plenty of quicklime in the coffin in order that the body might decay more rapidly.

### Incorruptible

Two months later the coffin was opened. The body, instead of decomposing, was still as fresh as ever. The return of Francis Xavier to India after death was a greater triumph than anything he had known while living. There had been a temporary interment at Malacca but from this second burial the body had once more emerged entire and unchanged. It was a State occasion and all Goa turned out —clergy, laity, believers, sceptics, those to whom the name of Xavier meant miracles and those who merely knew him as a lengend.

**Before the final entombment, the body was laid in state and the vast crowd outside the church was told to go home. It would have none of it. It wanted to see the man who had cured its ills, who had brought it the gifts of faith and hope, who had borne its sorrows and shared its joys. It would see the body of its beloved 'Santo Padre', with official sanction or without. So it smashed the railings and it trampled the barriers underfoot and it swarmed round the bier.**

This was the first of the great Expositions, at which thousands, then hundreds of thousands, then millions, have come from the far corners of the land to get a glimpse of the Saint, to kiss his feet and to leave, if not with material gifts, at least with gifts of the spirit, with serenity of soul and peace of mind.

The body of this austere missionary who gave his life for the cause he believed in, is not the only body preserved from corruption. In Europe there are a few others which are quite as remarkable. But there is little doubt that it is among the best known in the world.

Although the body has remained incorrupt down the centuries, there has been a gradual shrinkage and darkening of the skin. Two of the toes are missing—one was bitten off in through excessive religious zeal by a noblewoman —and due to the risk of rough handling during the Expositions it has been decided to keep the body, henceforth, in a sealed glass coffin. The 1952 Exposition, therefore marked the last occasion when the public would be able to touch the body itself.

As was said at the beginning of this article, more than the usual amount of stamps have been issued in honour of St. Francis Xavier. A well known series to collectors in this country is the set issued on the occasion of the last great Exposition of the Saint's body in 1931.

There were six values in the set, ranging from 1 reis to 2½ tangas. Their modest face value made these stamps instantaneous favourites the world over and the fact that the denominations represented actual postal rates meant that large quantities came on the market from commercial correspondence.

**The lowest value in the set shows the monument to St. Francis which is a prominent attraction during the pilgrimage to Goa, while the 6 reis denomination presents a fine likeness of the Saint in a surplice and cassock. Another stamp shows Francis preaching with the celebrated Crucifix which was the subject of the miracle detailed in the article above, while the magnificent tomb which enshrines his mortal remains appears on the 2½ tanga value. The Church of Bom Jesu, which was built by the Jesuits to house the mansoleum of the Saint takes pride of place on the top denomination of the 1931 set.**

In the definitive series issued later, one of the values shows a fine portait of St. Francis preaching, while in the attractive multi-coloured specimens which were issued for the present exposition, older designs are repeated with variations and a new one is introduced with the stamp which depicts the miraculous hand. This is the hand that was ampulated and taken to Rome for the 'processes' which preceded the Canonisation of the Saint—the same hand which took up a pen of its own volition and signed the name of the Saint. This signature, incidentally, is also shown on the 1931 commemoratives of Portuguese India.

## Colonies Honour St. Francis

**For the last Exposition of St. Francis, recently completed, not only did Portuguese India issue a special commemorative series, but Portugal and several of the Colonies. Above is illustrated one of the values issued by Timor, the 'Portuguese possession off the South China coast. Subject is a statue of the Saint holding aloft his beloved crucifix.**

# CHARGING 3 MONTHS' FEES NOT OBLIGATORY

## Government Clarifies Position

**THE Government of Bombay has been receiving a number of protests from the public, particularly from the parents and guardians of pupils appearing for the ensuing S.S.C. Examination against the action of the school authorities in recovering from such pupils fees for the months of March, April and May. 1953.**

It is contended that these pupils have, during the current academic year, been made to pay fees for 15 months and that to recover fees for months during which a school is not in session is unfair and unjust. As some misunderstanding appears to prevail, the Government desires to clarify the position for the information of the general public.

**TWO-TERM YEAR**

Prior to 1948, when the academic year consisted of two terms the school authorities used to recover fees for the full summer vacation from all pupils. Pupils appearing for then Matriculation Examination had to pay fees for the months of March. April and May, although, so far as they were concerned, the school was not in session during those months. There were valid reasons for allowing the school authorities to recover fees for these months. Though the school was closed, yet the school authorities had to pay the salaries of the staff and incur expenditure on rent, etc., during these months. The schools have no source but fee-income to defray these expenses. Hence, they were allowed to recover fees from the pupils for the full summer vacation.

**THREE-TERM YEAR**

With the introduction of these school terms from 1948, the first academic term began in March and lasted till the end of April. When new pupils were admitted in the month of March, it was improper to charge fees to the outgoing pupils of the Matriculation class from March to May as that would have meant charging fees to two different sets of pupils in the same standard. The Government accordingly ordered that no fees should be recovered from pupils appearing for the Matriculation (now S.S.C.) Examination for the months of March, April and May.

As the academic year has again been changed from June to May end, as in the pre-1948 period, the school authorities represented that they should be allowed to charge fees to the SSC candidates for the months of March, April and May, as in the past.

**NOT OBLIGATORY**

The Government has considered the question carefully and is satisfied that their request is reasonable. No new classes for the XI Standard will be working before June, 1953. Nevertheless, the school authorities will have to pay the salaries of the staff and their other incidental expenditure for the months of March, April and May. As fees are their only major source of income, the Government decided not to object to the school authorities charging fees, if they so desire, from the SSC candidates for three months in conformity with the practice which prevailed previously. Had the three terms not been introduced in 1948, the pupils appearing for the ensuing SSC Examination would have paid 7 years' full fees from June 1946 to May, 1953. Now that the old system has been reintroduced, apparently no injustice is caused to these pupils if fees up to the end of May, 1953, are charged. It is, however, entirely open to the school authorities not to charge fees.

**S.S.C. STUDENTS**

It is also made out that the SSC candidates are required to pay fees for 15 months during the current academic year. This is no doubt true, but it is so with pupils in all other classes. Further, when the three-term year was introduced in 1948, pupils in all standards, including the present SSC pupils, paid fees for only nine months of that academic year in the classes in which they were then studying. It will thus be seen that they have not been required to pay fees for more than 12 months on an average for each academic year.

## STUDENTS' ACTION COMMITTEE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A meeting of the Bombay Students' SSC Action Committee was held on Friday. Messrs. Natwarlal Vankani, Kantilal Trivedi and Bhimani were unanimously elected as convenors. The Committee decided to fight out the injustice done to the SSC Students by the Bombay Government, to the last by all democratic means. For the furtherance of the struggle following decisions had been taken.

1. To launch an intensive campaign for collecting the signatures of the students, their guardians and the citizens inhabiting the Island protesting against the injustice done to the students.

2. For organisational convenience it was decided to form schoolwise action committees consisting of 3 to 5 students of each school.

3. For the formation a Bombay State Students' Action Council, which would give a lead to the state-round struggle of students, it was decided to convene a meeting of the representatives of the Student Unions and Action Committees of different parts of the state in the last week of the month. The Bombay Committee is dispatching invitations for the purpose.

## Import Of Cars As Baggage

NEW DELHI, Jan. 17 (PTI): A car imported by a passenger as part of his baggage will not in future be allowed clearance without an import licence, unless it is imported for a temporary period, it was officially stated here today. Import licences will be necessary for cars, station wagons and jeeps, irrespective of the nationality of the passenger, who will be required to apply for the licence before leaving India.

## Tribals For Republic Day In Delhi

CUTTACK, Jan. 17 (PTI): A batch of about 40 persons left for Delhi yesterday to take part in the All-India pageant of the Republic Day celebrations there. The batch includes a large number of people of tribal and backward communities.

Koyas, a very backward tribal community of Koraput district, will give a performance of their primitive dances at the National Stadium in Delhi on January 26 and 27.

## Mrs. Roosevelt's Successor

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 (PTI-Reuter): General Dwight Eisenhower last night appointed Mrs. M. Oswald B. Lord to succeed Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt as American representative on the United Nations Commission of Human Rights.

Gen. Eisenhower also announced the appointment of Mrs. Alma Kittredge Schneider, 51, as Superintendent of the Mint at Denver.

# AGITATION IN SAURASHTRA TO CONTINUE

## Parishad Decision

RAJKOT, Jan. 17 (PTI): The Anti-Sales Tax Praja Parishad today announced that it would continue its "peaceful satyagraha" against the sales tax in support of its demand for complete withdrawal of the tax.

It also decided that the 46-day old general business hartal in Saurashtra State and processions and meetings in support of the agitation should be continued.

**ARRESTS CONDEMNED**

The Mahasamiti of the Parishad in a resolution released this morning, protested against the arrest of two of the Parishad leaders last night "before the Parishad could review the situation and take a final decision" and said: "In the Parishad's opinion, this is a direct challenge to the people of the State, especially when the Parishad had kept the door open for negotiations and had suspended the satyagraha since the Government's announcement of concessions in the Sales Tax, though the Parishad was of the opinion that these concessions were inadequate and unacceptable to the people".

"The Parishad, has therefore, decided to stand by its resolution of December 7, 1952 (demanding the withdrawal of the tax) and calls upon merchants, workers students and the women folk to accept the challenge and take the movement forward".

The resolution called upon villages and towns all over the State and Saurashtrians outside to send volunteers for the movement and also help the Parishad by subscribing to its funds. It also directed that the general business hartal and meetings and processions in support of the movement should be continued.

### Rajkot Arrests

RAJKOT, Jan. 17 (PTI): A batch of six anti-Sales Tax demonstrators were taken into police custody today in front of the Government Secretariat buildings.

Later a student was taken into custody before the secretariat for disorderly behaviour.

A mobile loudspeaker van also was seized in the Secretariat area on a charge of violating a standing order banning use of mobile loudspeakers during certain hours of the day.

**7 CONVICTED**

All the seven persons arrected this morning before the Secretariat on a charge of picketing were later produced before a magistrate who sentenced them each to two months' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200 or in default an additional term of one month's simple imprisonment.

## *RAYALSEEMA'S DEMAND*

NANAL NAGAR, Jan. 17 (UPI): About 100 Andhra Congressmen representing Rayalseema met at a convention here tonight under the presidency of Shri Kotti Reddy and demanded statutory recognition of the "Sribagh Pact" entered into by leaders of the Andhra Congress of both coastal districts and the district of Rayalseema.

## Stop Press

**SOVIET MINISTER UNDER ARREST**

LONDON, Jan. 17 (UPA): V. S. Abakumov, Russian Minister of State Security, has been dismissed and is under arrest, authoritative sources here said Saturday. They said according to the latest information received from Moscow Abakumov disappeared sometime in the beginning of 1952 and had not been seen since.

**TRINIDAD ALL OUT FOR 280**

PORT OF SPAIN, Jan. 17: No play was possible before lunch on the fifth and final day of match between Indian touring side and Trinidad owing to overnight sharp showers and rain this morning.

At tea Trinidad was all out for 280 in their first innings against Indian touring side.

# FAROUK'S COUSIN ARRESTED

## Plot Against Naguib Regime Smashed

NICOCIA (Cyprus), January 17 (PTI-Reuter)

**CAIRO radio today announced the arrest of Prince Abbas Halim, a cousin of ex-King Farouk, and Serag-el-Din, former Wafd Secretary-General, in the plot against the Egyptian Government.**

Col. Mohamed Rashad Mahanna, who was on Egypt's three-man Regency Council when General Naguib first assumed power, has also been arrested, the radio said.

Other reports from Cairo said that Egyptian Premier Mohammed Naguib had sealed off Egyptian ports and kept a strict watch on the airports during his handling of the attempted coup.

### Naguib Summons Cabinet

CAIRO, Jan. 17 (PTI-Reuter): Egypt's Premier Mohammed Naguib today conferred with his closest advisers of the military movement left in unchallenged control of Egypt by the decree dissolving all political parties.

After the meeting he drove off to the Cabinet building. An extraordinary Cabinet meeting had been summoned.

The Government struck its swift blow at the parties last night, when it announced that a plot to hinder its aims and been foiled.

It threatened the severest measures against anyone standing in the way of Government objectives, and announced that Egypt would enter a three year "transitional stage" to prepare for democracy.

**CAIRO QUIET**

Cairo was quiet today. Schools and universities—in previous days often the city's most turbulent points—were working normally.

Announcing the discovery of the plot last night, M. Fuad Galal, a Government Minister, declared that the Naguib movement's first aim was to achieve evacuation of foreign forces.

"We are now about to realise this supreme aim, whatever may be the circumstances and obstacles", he declared in his broadcast.

**TALKS WITH BRITISH**

Anglo-Egyptian relations were discussed at a meeting today between Foreign Minister Mahmoud Fawzi and the British Ambassador Sir Ralph Stevenson.

The Ambassador told reporters that "various questions" had been broached. In reply to a question he said they "undoubtedly" included the future of the Sudan, now formally under Anglo-Egyptian joint rule.

## *50,000 Go To Nanal Nagar Daily By Bus*

NANAL NAGAR, Jan. 17 (PTI): The State-owned Transport Department is running daily more than 150 special diesel buses to Nanal Nagar from various parts of Secunderabad and Hyderabad carrying on an average about 50,000 passengers.

Special bus arrangements have also been made to carry to Nanal Nagar delegates and visitors and their luggage arriving by special trains.

**CHEMICAL WARFARE SCARE**

**SEOUL, Jan. 17 (PTI-Reuter): Chemical warfare experts were rushed to Jackson heights area on the Korean central front this week after night patrols had reported "strange and offensive odours" coming from Chinese positions.**

**Experts went out with the patrol to make on the spot examination.**

**Their conclusion: The smell was garlic used by the Communists preparing their food.**

## *Cold Spell In City*

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A cold wave from the north hit three west coast states—Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch—considerably lowering the temperatures in the last 24 hours, weather experts in Bombay reported this morning.

They forecast that the cold spell would continue during the next 24 hours. And in Hyderabad the minimum temperature might decrease further.

Santa Cruz recorded 50 degrees, the lowest temperature over recorded at this station since 1950.

In Bombay the minimum temperature dropped by eight to eleven degrees during the last 24 hours. It was 61 degrees at Colaba (Bombay), six degrees below normal.

## Nazimuddin Denies It

**PAKISTAN AND 'MEDO**

KARACHI, Jan. 17 (PTI): Pakistan Premier Kwaja Nazimuddin said here tonight he knew nothing "officially" about Pakistan's inclusion in the proposed Middle East Defence Organisation.

He made the statement in reply to questions to pressmen on his arrival from Lahore.

When asked if this subject has been discussed during last Commonwealth Prime Ministers conference he replied: "No".

When asked if the United States had formally or informally approached Pakistan on the subject, he said how could that be when the moment there was a change of administration taking place there.

When asked to comment on Mr. Nehru's recent reference to Pakistan and the Middle East Defence Organisation, Khwaja Nazimuddin said he would first like to study Mr. Nehru's statement in full.

### Lathi Charge And Arrests In Jammu

JAMMU, Jan. 17: Police dispersed a procession of Praja Parishad workers by a mild lathi charge here today.

Chaudhri Ramlall Sadabarti, former member of the Kashmir State Assembly, who addressed the processionists was arrested by the police.

### Dafer Shot Dead By Police Party

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 17: One Dafer was killed in an exchange of fire between police and a party of Dafers (a nomadic tribe in Gujerat) at Nagnesh, about 70 miles from here on January 14, according to reports reaching here.

### No Change In Budget

NEW DELHI, Jan. 17 (PTI): The Government of India is understood to have rejected suggestions made by a State Government and by some of the commercial bodies that India's budget year should be changed from April-March to November-October.

# Between You And Me

## By Me

**"ALL arts tend towards music" says a great writer. But where does music tend to? It is rather difficult to say. However it extends from the Inner Voice to the Outer Space. A successful musician makes people listen to his voice and enjoys its echo. If he plays to the gallery, the gallery also sometimes plays up to him by becoming a captive to his voice. This explains the long spell of power which musicians enjoy in the heyday of their glory.**

Some mystics talk of the music of the Sphere, but it does not appeal to the still, small voice of reason. Let us leave the music of the Orbs and come to the music of the Urbs. The Matunga music festival concluded its sessions after twelve days of recitals in which about forty top-ranking artistes of South India participated. Bismillah of senai fame represented Hindustani music. The open space round about Don Bosco School was converted into a palace of music to accommodate an audience of four thousand. All was chick and cosy and the recitals went off well. The success of the festival will speed up the materialisation of a music hall or auditorium for Bombay North.

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The festival started with a dance show as distinct from a dance recital. The Thyagaraja Day was celebrated with the Veena recital of Mysore Doraiswami Iyengar. Then followed the concert of Smti. M. L. Vasantakumari, who gave a finished rendering of "Brocheva" in Kamas. Her "Karaharapriya" was in full, ornate style and "Kalyani" was her "piece de resistance." The "Pallavi" was neatly executed with a wealth and variety of "Swara" play. She had a well teamed orchestra, including violinist Parur Gopalakrishnan who accompanied Pandit Omkarnath in his Kabul recitals and won plaudits from the King of Afghanistan.

Ariyakudi Ramanuja Iyengar, the ace Karnataki musician, carried the laurels of festival. Right from the beginning, he began to build up the tempo by a veriegated pieces, glamouring the audience and creating the proper atmosphere. His rendering of "Panthuvarali" and "Poorvi Kalyani" in quick succession was a bit unusual; but like a master artiste, he delimited the boundaries and adroitly demonstrated the affinities and frontiers between the two Ragas. His "Varali" was a picture of grace and he dwelt upon the rare and unexplored aspects of the tune. "Bhanyasi" as Pallavi Raga at midnight will shock the orthodox, but it is timed for the noon. But Ariyakudi, traditionalist as he is, will even dare the "midnight sun" in his search for artistry. Is he not the pioneer who brought "Sahari" as Pallavi Raga for night performances? Ariyakudi sets the style and others follow. As one of the four musicians honoured by President Rajendra Prasad, he is the Nestor of Karnataki Music. His music never grows old with age, but becomes more mellowed. What is the secret of this "Kaya Kalpa"? Only Ariyakudi knows.

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Smti. Subbulakshmi is "Kokilavana" now, as ever. The melody of her voice is vibrant, lilting and exciting. In "Arabi" and "Panthuvarali", she soared to rare "reaches". Her rendering of "Kamalambika" in "Thodi" was not only a musical hit but also a vocal penicture of the spirit of the composer. "Karaharapriya" showed the glory of her voice and the build-up had an architectural finish. She never attempted a "Sangathi" without giving it a full voice length, and when it was lifted in waves of melody, it gained an extra dimension. She filled the enthusiasm of the audience to frenzy by a simple "Karpuri" which touched the life force of the Raga. Her play on top octaves in ascent and descent had a chiselled finish and formed the "Shikhara" (peak) of "Karaharapriya". Her Meera songs and other popular varieties were enjoyed by the full, cosmopolitan house. The highlight of the latter half was the Padam in 'Yadukula Kamboji' which was a prodigious performance.

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The recital of Maharajapuram Viswanathan started as a "cold" war, punctuated with nose-blowing and coughing. But he soon crossed the hurdles and enthused his fans with his patent "Arabi", "Mukari" and "Mohanam". It was a puzzle as to why he repeated the identical Kirtan in "Arabi" sang by a previous artiste. It might have been a show off or show down. While Ariyakudi sang the piece "Evarani" to quicken the tempo, Maharajapuram used the same for throat-clearing operation. His music carried the impress of his personality, including his mannerism. His rendering of "Shanmukapriya" was a classic by itself, wherein he revealed new horizons. Being a master of Swaras, he gave rare varieties and groupings which added to the beauty of the Raga. In his Ragamalika, he gave samples of "Darbari Kannada" and "Bageswari" of the Northern Ustadi type, which few Karnataki musicians would attempt. His is "Bhupati" style of music.

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Mr. G. N. Balasubramaniam, "G. N. B." as he is popularly known, is considered to be a Romanticist by the traditional school. His is "Inquilab" music, with a flair for originality. In rendering "Malayamarutham" he broke new ground, and by subtle nuances, he brought the colourful shades of the Raga. He held the scales equal among the composers ,and Thyagaraja Kirtan was followed by Dikshitar and Shyama Sastri Kritis. He reached the height in "Thodi" and regaled his fans by sinuous improvisation, gentle glides and glamorous patterns. He showed a fine sense of decor in "Kamboji" wherein he deftly exploited the "Nyasa" and "Rakhti" Swaras to enlarge the curves and contours of the tune. Sometimes he was out of focus and lack of team work diminished the beauty of what would have been a grand performance.

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The recital by Alathur Brothers was a type by itself. It was more a music Marathon where the vocalists, violinist and percussion instrumentalists combined to show their best in orchestration. The rendering of "Kalyani", "Thodi" and "Kedaragowla" was of a high order, to be followed by Kirtans, highlighted by the mating of melody with rhythm. The Brothers have a big repertoire of Kirtans, some of them of rare variety. The Kirtan in "Kedaragowla" was an old number, not heard of since the days of the late Vedanta Bhagavathar and Sakharam Rao. Similarly, the piece "Ramane Samanam Evaro" was the favourite of the late Palghat Anantharama Bhagavathar, who stylised it into "magnum opus". The rendering of Pallavi was full of verve and vivacity. The concert became a relay race in music in which the vocalists and instrumentalists worked in patterns climaxing to a crescendo. This looks like the shape of things to come.

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Musiri Subramania Iyer was at his latest best. His piece in Kamas was much appreciated and his main raga and Pallavi were impressive. The demand for 'repeat' of his recorded songs showed that Musiri was the rage of the fans.

A welcome change to the plethora of Karnataki music was provided by the senai recital of Bismillah and party. Bismillah rendered Puriya, Yaman Kalyan and Malkauns which was a treat to the ear. His "Banarsi Kajri" was of folk type in lighter vein. His "Meends" and colourful shades in mid-swaras, Teevra and Komal were highlights of artistry.

Semmangudi Srinivasa Iyer concluded the session with his recital. His keertans in Bhairavi, Sankarabarnam, Panthuvarali, Navarasa Kannada, Karaharapriya Bushavali hit the mark. In the main raga he beautifully brought out the emotional 'motif' associated with Kalyani. His Ragmalika was a musical parade. The sessions concluded with speeches from Semmangudi and Mr. T. V. Ramanujam.

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The repetition of songs in a twelve days' recital cannot be helped. Though it shows the slow tempo of "rearmament" among musicians, it enables a comparative study of their basic approach to Ragas. Ariyakudi emphasises the glamorous aspect of music; to Smti. Subbulakshmi it is Muse with melody; Maharajapuram represents the ornate style whose glory consists in ornamentation; "G.N.B." delves deep into aesthetics; Musiri is austerity personified, whose touch of deep pathos visibly moves the audience; Semmangudi dwells upon the academics of music, while to the Alathur Brothers it is a problem of higher mathematics, with fractions and decimal points in Thala. Even their approach and play on Swaras have distinguishing features. Ariyakudi emphasises the beauty of form and uses the Swara, as Pandit Jawaharlal uses the rose for bouquet. Smti. Subbulakshmi uses the rose of Swaras with the charm of eternal feminine, with appropriate plaits and coiffeurs. "G.N.B." makes a garland of roses with Swaras, while Maharajapuram extracts "Attar" out of them. Though each musician emphasises the facets of music, the totality of effect is sometimes elusive.

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There was a vast array of accompanists who made a good show of their art. Mridangam, Ghatam, and Kanjira vied with one another for the pride of place. Palghat Mani is the top ranker in Mridang and his sway in recitals was complete. His soft touches and fussilade of strokes on the leather constituted the panorama of rhythm, which drew repeated encores from the audience. Both in solo play and in duets with Palani Subramania Pillai, he came out with flying colours, adding to the musical effect of the recitals. In the rank and file were rising percussion instrumentalists like Swaminatha Pillai, Moorthy and Krishnamoorthi Rao who ably accompanied the vocalists.

Equality and fraternity are nowhere more demonstrably illustrated than in the field of music. It was a rare treat to see a comparative new comer like Mr. T. N. Krishnan playing the lead and a veteran like Kothandarama Iyer accompanying him. It will be recalled that Kothandarama Iyer is an old timer in the field, having accompanied three generations of musicians. Among the violinists was the front ranker, T. Chowdiah whose double string play on his seven-stringed violin tied the audience to knots. T. N. Krishnan created a good impression by his stylish display, while Parur Gopalakrishnan and Venkatarama Sastri showed good form. The rising generation of violinists, Mridangam players and other percussion instrumentalists shows much promise, but the same cannot be said of the future of vocalists.

* * *

Karnataki music is on the crossroads and demands a mighty effort to retain its proud position. The absence of voice culture was visibly felt in some of the performances. In one of the recitals, a wag told me that the vocalist had been to Gaya recently and parted with his "Sruti" as one of the things he had to give up during a pilgrimage. The musicians have scaled down their basic 'Srutis' to the irreducible minimum, and naturally women artistes shine better in altitude work. The over-used stock and the absence of new compositions give a feeling of monotony, which has to be remedied if music is to sway. It is a favourite saying of veteran vocalists that music has lost its depth with the advent of popular artistes and new type of clientele which demands "out of the rut" music. Music has not lost its depth; on the other hand, it is very much in the depth. It has lost its great height. It badly requires a voice lift.

# THE HANDS OF DR. MALAN

## PATTER: By Asude

**I AM a man of few words. You know that. Well, let me relieve myself of the few words and go my way. Then you go yours.**

**I told you in my last spurt that the year seemed to start right with the opening of two electric crematoria at New Delhi. I was happy and I wanted to share my happiness with the world. You know how you feel when the nurse comes in with a large smile on her face to announce that it was a "triplets" this time.**

That was on the night of December 31, 1952. And then I went through the usual celebrations — "auld acquaintances" and all that. Unwisely, I went over the eight. *"Eight what?"* you ask, Well, to be quite candid about it, it was eight "Tomato Juices." It was most indiscreet, of course, I know, I know.

But after all, it was the last day of the year, and I thought that a couple more of the poison cup would do me no harm. Now I see that I should have stuck to "soft drinks", like Scotch, or Rum, or, Absinthe. But I did not, then. Now, mark what the hell-brew did. Never have more than two of "Tomato Juice", my boy!

It is customary for all decent people to start the morning of January One with pink elephants. You open your eyes to a new year and see a lot of pink elephants in the room. On the morning of January 1, the first thing I saw was a man with fins for arms. And the man was Dr. Malan.

I saw him in all the papers. For, it was P. T. I.-Reuter who loosened the picture.

It appeared that a Professor named J. B. L. Smith had made a dash to a remote island off South Africa to recover a fish which regaled in the glorious patronymic of "Coelncanth" (don't try to pronounce it) which is supposed to have become extinct with the Dodo 50 million years ago. It is a way all Professors have. This Professor said that it had been his life's ambition to catch a Coel.

He said a lot more. He said that he wanted it for Dr. Malan. So, he brought it to Cape Town and the fish now lies on the lawns of the Doctor's holiday home in the town guarded by an Army Corporal. In the meantime, the Professor had given the fish a new name: "Malania Anjounia" —after the one and only Malan.

Now, that was all to the mustard and not a hair turned as I read that far. What made me repent the "Night Before" was the following remarkable passage ending the report:

"Dr. Malan who helped Prof. Smith to reach the find by lending an Air Force Dakota inspected the fish *with add-shaped fins resembling arms."* Now, mark you, it was P.T.I.-Reuter who said that, not I. *Inspected the fish with odd-shaped fins resembling arms."* Put that in your ukulele and play it, I could not.

For one thing, why did not P.T.I.-Reuter tell us all this time that Dr. Malan had "odd-shaped fins resembling arms" and kept it up their sleeve till this fish came upon the scene? Is it that the fish brought out the fins, or that the fish remained P.T.I.-Reuter?

Fishy? Fishy? You call it just "fishy" and pass on, do you? *You* might — if you have been brought up on honest Scotch. But I had a guilty conscience, having imbibed more of the tiger's milk than was good for me. Naturally, I put it down to the Tomato Juice. Never have more than two — preferably "chhotas" — at one sitting, my lad.

What worried me was how a man — I mean how a Malan can "inspect" a fish with fins for arms. Can a fin "inspect"? A fin flaps, if you see what I mean. A fin finds. A fin fights even. But how does a fin "inspect" — even if it be Dr. Malan's fins?

The whole day passed like that. No corpse-reviver did any good. And next morning, just when I was feeling a little less of what-the-cat-brought-in — Shri Shri Shri Prakash, Governor of Madras, started talking again. It was not Vedic Culture nor Beauty Contests this time, but an address to the male nurses of Madras.

Shri Shri Shri Prakash advised the male nurses to give up the profession of nursing. His reason was: *"The flowing head-dress of the woman-nurse was more attractive than the cap of the male nurse."* It was again PTI-talking.

I can easily see Shri Shri Shri Prakash's point-of-view. It is the same as that of the soldier invalided home during the First World War which made him sing in his hospital bed:

"A lot of sympathe-e-e-e-e
Is handed out to me-e-e-e-,
Because I've been and stopped a bit o'shell.
But 'ere's my point-of-view,
I don't mind telling you,
The only thing I dread is—
*'getting well'"*

What Shri Shri Shri Prakash wants is a "ministering Angel." We have one here, at New Delhi. A Minister-Angel, or, if you like, an Angel of a Minister. Minister for Health.

What Shri 3 Prakash does not see is that this country would not have the number of hospitals to accommodate invalids if there were more of the flowing headdress. And not flowing headdresses alone. There are nurses at New Delhi whose very appearance raises the temperature of a whole ward. And patients refuse to get well.

That happened on January 2. I went on brooding over the two affairs for a whole week, and was just finding my feet when this put the clock back to January 1 again.

"ITALIAN GIRL CHANGING SEX. Milan, Jan. 8: A 13-year-old Italian girl in the small town of Livanga, near here, is slowly changing sex, it is reported." (P.T.I.-Reuter speaking).

Is it the Flying Saucer or something else in the air which has brought in this epidemic? That is what kept knocking the cerebellum all of January 8. For, this is the third case of its kind within 4 months, starting September, 1952.

In September, Dr. Elizabeth Forbes Sempill, 40-year old physician, changed her sex and became a man. She became Dr. Ewan Forbes-Sempill and married his ex-housekeeper, Miss Isabel Mitchell next month.

In December, 26-year-old George Jorgensen, of the U.S. Army changed his sex and became "lovely long-lashed Christine Jorgensen", as P.T.I.-Reuter put it in their announcement dated December 3, 1952.

And now, this 13-year-old Italian girl at it again. She has not changed her sex outright but is doing it 'slowly'. Now, how does she do it slowly?

What worries me is that one never can tell. Day before yesterday it was in Scotland, yesterday it was in Copenhagen, today it is in Italy, but what about tomorrow? Who will assure me that it cannot happen in New Delhi, at Connaught Place, at Barakhamba Road?

But then, a married man has always worries. I suppose that is the answer if it is no consolation. But the worry remains. After all, you never know, do you?

**OUR TABULATED ADLETS**

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(5605)


## PUBLIC NOTICES

**INDIAN RAILWAYS CENTENARY EXHIBITION**

**4th March, 1953—17th April, 1953**

**VALUABLE SITES** are available for Neon-signs, Commercial Advertisement and Publicity within the Exhibition grounds. Firms and Publicity Agents interested in renting poster and sign space are requested to apply immediately to or call upon the undersigned.

D. SANDILYA
Secretary,
Indian Railways Centenary Exhibition Committee, Railway Board, New Delhi.

(5688)

**NOTICE**

**APPLICATIONS** are invited before the 25th January, 1953, from the citizens of India or subjects of Portuguese possessions in India or from non-Muslim displaced persons from Pakistan who have not yet become citizens of India, for TEMPORARY POSTS of Agricultural Assistants in the grade of Rs. 55-3-85-E. B.-4-125-5-140 in the Soil Conservation Section of this Department. Dearness Allowance and other allowances are admissible at the rates sanctioned by Government.

**AGE:— Not** more than 25 years in the case of candidates from the communities other than Backward Class and 30 years in the case of candidates from the Backward Class communities.

**QUALIFICATIONS:— A** degree in agriculture of a recognised University.

OR

Successful completion of the two years course in agriculture at one of the Agricultural Schools under the control of the Department of Agriculture, Bombay State.

OR

Passing of Secondary School Certificate Examination in agriculture from Government Agricultural High Schools.

Preference will be given to candidates who have passed the degree examination in agriculture. The agricultural graduates will be given a starting pay of Rs. 64/- p.m. and the rest a starting pay of Rs. 55/- p.m. in the above grade.

The selected candidates will be required to serve anywhere in the Bombay State and will have to join immediately. The candidates will be required to come for interview at their own expense, if called.

T. G. SHIRNAME,
Director of Agriculture,
Bombay State, Poona.
Poona 1, 15th January, 1953.

(5686)

## SOUTHERN COMMAND'S NEW BOSS

Lt.-Gen. S. M. Shrinagesh, who takes over as the GOC-in-C, Southern Command being received on Saturday at the Bombay Central Railway Station, where he arrived from Delhi, by Maj-Gen. U. C. Dubey, GOC, Bombay Area.

## *"Let Us Get Down To Work"*

### *Lt. GEN. SHRINAGESH'S ORDER TO HIS MEN*

BOMBAY Saturday.

Lt.-Gen. S. M. Shrinagesh the new G.O.C.-in-C., Southern Command, together with his family arrived here this morning from Delhi by the Frontier Mail.

A guard of honour by a unit of Engineers was presented to Lt.-Gen. Shrinagesh at the railway station this morning. The General and his family were received by Maj. Gen. U. C. Dubey, G.O.C., Bombay Area, Brigadier K. K. Varma and Mrs. Dubey and Mrs. Varma. In addition all heads of Branches of the Area Headquarters were present at the Station and were introduced to Lt.-Gen. Shrinagesh The Engineers Band was in attendance.

Immediately on his arrival, Lt.-Gen. Shrinagesh issued a special Southern Command Order in which he said, "I am very fortunate for having been given the honour and privilege of being your Commander. I shall do my best to maintain the high standard of discipline and efficiency of my predecessor General Maharaj Shree Rajendrasinhji."

Further addressing the Officers, Junior Commissioned Officers, Other Ranks, Non-Combatants and Civilian personnel of the Southern Command in the Order he said, "Your interest will always be uppermost in my mind. You and I have much hard work ahead of us, so let us get down to work with earnestness, zeal and energy."

## PROF. R. A. TODD

BOMBAY, Saturday: Prof. R. A. Todd, Professor of Organic chemistry in the Cambridge University who attended the recent Science Congress at Lucknow arrived in Bombay yesterday from Hyderabad.

He commended the research laboratories set up by the Government and their association with the industry.

The Government should provide financial assistance to Universities to enable them to turn out qualified men to man the laboratories, he added.


**THE FAMOUS ASTROLOGER**

Gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas, Judges and notables. Annual monthly details Rs. 5 & 3 questions Rs. 2. Horoscope or writing time required. Pandit Kaliyur M. SRINIVASACHARIAR THAPONIDHI, Madras 17.


## ENTERTAINMENT DUTY ACT

### Amended Rules

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Government of Bombay has amended the rules made under the Bombay Entertainments Duty Act, 1923 with effect from February 1, 1953. Under the amended rules, proprietors of all entertainments will be required to indicate on all tickets issued by them on or after February 1, 1953 the date and show for which they are available.

The proprietors of entertainments who desire to be exempted from the provisions of the above amendment may apply to the Collectors of the District with detailed reasons in support of their applications.

## Gun Goes Off: Youth Killed

BOMBAY, Saturday: Mr. Rohimton Behramji Tata a 22-year-old Parsi youth is reported to have died of a gun wound at 4 p.m. yesterday. He died on his way to hospital. It is stated that he was cleaning the gun when the tragedy occurred.

## "CHITRAMAYI GITA"

Mahamahopadhyaya Ananthakrishna Sastrigal, Sanskrit professor of Calcutta University has brought out in colours a pictorial representation of Bhagavat Gita story. The picture shows Arjuna in the form of a calf seated in the rear of the chariot. His bow is placed on one side and the arrows on the other Bhishma, Drona and others are at the head of eleven akshauhinis and clad in white and red garments as mentioned in the Mahabharata, likewise the Pandavas and Dhrishtadyumna, at the head of seven akshauhinis.

The nector of the Gita is seen flowing in three streams one form each of the three divisions of six chapters. The first and second streams feed the followers of the Dvaita, Visishtadvaita and Advaita schools of philosophy with a leaning for Karmayoga and Bhaktiyoga which are common to all the three schools and the third stream feeds the Advaitins marked out for Jnanayoga. By the side of the third stream is depicted a Sankara sanyasin to signify that the Advaita cult only can be pursued by the Jnanayogin independently of Karman and Bhakti. The stanzas that explain the three separate paths of Karman, Bhakti, and Jnana are also indicated in the picture. Thus the import of all the slokas of the Gita in this abridged form has been faithfully delineated.

Without any profit motive, the Pandit has got this painting done as a visual aid to Gita culture.

NEW DELHI: A ceremonial "Beating of the Retreat" by the combined hands of the Indian Navy will be held at the historic Red Fort on Sunday, January 18.

# Non-Violence, Truth, Only Way To Peace

## GANDHIAN SEMINAR ENDS SESSION

NEW DELHI, January 17 (PTI).

THE application of Gandhiji's principles of non-violence and truth was recommended today to the world as a solution for lessening national and international tensions by the Gandhian Seminar which concluded its sessions here.

The President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, who addressed the session, said that he considered the application of non-violence by a country for a solution of international problems to be "a practical proposition which can be implemented if only we have the courage to do it."

The President, said that "evidently we in India are not in a position to apply it today." He however expressed the hope that the delegates to the Seminar would carry that light to all parts of the world and lay that particular aspect of Gandhiji's teachings before the world.

**CONCLUSIONS REACHED**

Earlier, Lord Boyd Orr, Chairman of the Seminar, gave the conclusions reached by the Seminar on the various problems confronting the world and the application of Gandhiji's teachings to the solution of the problems.

Delegates from various countries who also spoke at the concluding session of the 12-day Seminar, pledged their faith in Gandhiji's teachings and announced their intention to propagate them in their respective countries. The delegates said that they were all convinced that only Gandhiji's teachings could save humanity from the catastrophe that was facing it.

Giving the broad and unanimous conclusions of the Seminar, Lord Boyd Orr said that they were of the view that in regard to education, everyone must be given an education that would bring out the best in an individual and give him fully, "mastery of his soul free from hatred and free from fear."

**INTERNAL TENSIONS**

In the national field, for the solution of internal tension, the Seminar felt that economic, racial and religious, and other tensions should be removed as rapidly as possible but that could only be done provided the people who have power "get rid of the lust for power and the desire to dominate other men."

In the international field, Lord Boyd Orr continued, the Seminar came to the conclusion that the United Nations was the best hope for the people of the world but a number of changes should be made in its functioning. The United Nations should be thrown open for membership to all nations who desired admission.

**AID TO UNDERDEVELOPED**

The help to underdeveloped countries for raising standards of living and removing hunger, should be canalised through the various UN organisations so as to remove suspicions of economic domination. Even though under the present conditions, when the world was divided into two blocs, it might not be possible for the nations to take to the path of non-violence, the nations of the world must declare that they would not engage in wars or use violence excepting in defending their country against aggression.

continue and would not end in its victory.

The President was addressing the concluding session of the International Seminar on the Gandhian outlook and technique in relation to the solution of tensions between and within nations.

"Some nation has to take courage," said Dr. Prasad, 'and I do not know who it will be. Evidently we are not able to do although we claim to be the heritors of Gandhiji's teachings. Somebody will have to do it and let me hope that as the result of the deliberations here, you will able to carry this message to other countries also".

## *Republic Day Programme*

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The following is the official programme for the celebrations of the third anniversary of the Republic Day, in Greater Bombay on January 26:—

8 a. m.—Hoisting of National Flags on public buildings and Flag salutations at Maidans. (There will not be a separate ceremony either at the Secretariat or at the Council Hall).

9 a.m.: A Combined Ceremonial Parade of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Police and Home Guards at the Brabourne Stadium. The Governor will take the salute.

5 p.m.: The Governor will 'At Home' to the Consular Corps and other distinguished persons at Raj Bhavan.

Military, Navy, Police and Home Guards Bands will play at suitable open spaces in the evening.

The non-official programme includes a public meeting at Chowpatty at 6-15 p.m.

## CONCESSIONS TO RESTAURANTS

The Director of Publicity, Government of Bombay announces in a press note: In view of the celebrations of the third anniversary of the inauguration of the Republic of India, the Government of Bombay has suspended, on January 25, 26 and 27, the operation of section 19 of the Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948 so as to allow restaurants and eating houses to remain open till 2 a.m. They will also be allowed, on these three days, to remain open upto 4 a.m. for the purpose of holding dances and other entertainments only.

These concessions do not exempt any establishment from the necessity of taking out from the Police authorities, a licence or permit required, if any, under the Bombay Police Act.

## INTERNATIONAL CTRTIFICATES FOR INOCULATION

The Director of Publicity, Government of Bombay, in a press note states:

The medical officers in the employ of the Government Municipalities and other Local Bodies and also private medical practitioners have been allowed by the Government of Bombay to charge a fee not exceeding Rs. 5 for issuing international certificates of inoculation and vaccination, provided the inoculation or vaccination is performed at a place outside the public inoculation or vaccination centre. If an inoculation or a vaccination is performed at a public centre of inoculation or vaccination, a fee of Rs. 2 only is charged for an international certificate.

# A World Without Armies

## ONLY WAY TO PEACE, SAYS PRESIDENT

NEW DELHI, Jan. 17 (PTI): India's President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad said here today that unless some nation today took courage in its own hands an came out with a clear-cut programme of "no war under any circumstances, defensive or offensive, and no army of any kind," the battle for non-violence would

# City & Suburbs

## TODAY

Hindu: Magh Shud 3 2009
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Avval 1 1372
Parsi: Amardad 19 1322
Sunrise 7-15 a.m.,
Sunset 6-24 p.m.
Hightide 01-47, 13-53
Lowtide 07-58, 19-50

## *TODAY'S ENGAGEMENTS*

**MAHARASHTRA SANGEET VIDYALAYA:** Annual celebration and prize distribution ceremony of the Vidyalaya at Blavatasky Lodge from 4 to 7 p.m. Mr. R. D. Sathe will preside.

**G. S. MEDICAL COLLEGE GYMKHANA:** Annual athletic sports at the College's playground, Dadar 1-30 p.m. Mr. R. R. Nayak, Municipal Commissioner will preside.

**SPIRITUAL ASSEMBLY OF THE BAHAI'S:** Fourth annual world religion day will be celebrated at Cama Hall 5-30 p.m.

**MEHER GARBA MANDAL:** Annual garba competition for Parsees will be held at Jai Hind College Hall from 5 to 8 p.m.

**UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS:** Public lecture on "The World Invisible" at 6-15 p.m.

**SHROFFS ASSOCIATION:** The Bombay Shroffs Association Ltd. will close their Hindi and other business on Monday, the 19th Jan. 1953, being the garlanding ceremony of the Ascetics of Shri Thana Unadhan Tap at Thana.

**SHRINE OF SUPREME CULTURE:** Shri-Vidya Siddhi Kendra. Service By Dr. Trivikram on: "Joy of Life" at Radha Kunj, Shivaji Park, 5-30 p.m.

# *29 Drowned In Hooghly*

## *TIDAL BORE HITS BOAT*

CALCUTTA, Jan. 17 (PTI): Twenty-nine people, among them many women and children, were drowned in the Hooghly today when a country boat with 38 passengers and a crew of four aboard capsized near Taktaghat (Kiderpore).

The boat was carryng pilgrims back to Calcutta from Ganga Sagore Mela at the mouth of the Hooghly.

An eye-witness account said midway in the mist-bound river a sudden gale—unusual at this time of the year—accompanied by rains blinded the approaches of the boat to the shore and before any manoeuvring could be planned a mighty tidal bore rushed up resulting in the tragedy—worst in many years—in its trail.

Rescue parties from the shore and from steamers anchored in the harbour picked up eight men and five women but extensive rescue operations were rendered impossible by the thick mist that blanketted the river.

The day-long search for the bodies also proved futile except for three bodies picked up several miles down stream.

# Indian Tourist Office In U.S.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 (PTI): A Government of India Tourist Office was opened in New York yesterday to act as a medium of information and encouragement for Americans to visit India.

The new office which was opened by G. L. Mehta, India's Ambassador to the United States, is situated at Eleven "A" Fifty-eight Street, in the heart of New York's business section amidst the tourist offices of other countries.

# Temperatures Below Normal

## ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, Jan. 17 (PTI): Following is the daily All India weather summary for Saturday.

Yesterday's secondary low has weakened and is moving away north-eastwards across Sub-Himalayan West Bengal.

Rain or thundershowers have been fairly widespread in Assam, West Bengal, Chota Nagpur and in and near the Kumaon Hills and occurred locally in Bihar, east Uttar Pradesh, the north Punjab (I), south Tamilnad and Travancore-Cochin. A few showers have also occurred in north Orissa. An isolated rather heavy fall has also been reported on the hills of the Punjab.

Night temperatures generally fell by 5 minus 10 degrees F. over the country outside Assam, Gangetic West Bengal, Orissa and South Peninsula and were markedly below normal in west Uttar Pradesh, north-west India, west Madhya Pradesh, Madhya Bharat, Deccan (Desh), the Konkan, Gujarat and Saurashtra and Cutch.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL THE EVENING OF SUNDAY: Rain or thundershowers will be fairly widespread in Sub-Himalayan West Bengal and will occur locally in Assam and Travancore-Cochin. A few showers are also likely in Gangetic West Bengal, north Orissa, Bihar and south Tamilnad.

Night temperatures are likely to be appreciably below normal in North India outside Assam, the central parts of the country and adjoining areas of Saurashtra and Kutch, Gujarat, Deccan (Desh) and Hyderabad.

Following is the weather chart:

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Baroda | 79 | 43 | 0 | 0.7 | +0.7 |
| BOMBAY | 83 | 61 | 0 | 0 | —0.1 |
| Calcutta | 80 | 61 | 0.4 | 0.4 | +0.3 |
| Madras | 84 | 73 | 0 | 1.2 | +0.4 |
| Nagpur | 84 | 54 | 0 | 0 | —0.2 |
| New Delhi | 72 | 44 | 0 | 2.8 | +2.5 |
| Patna | 67 | 58 | 0 | 0.3 | +0.2 |
| Poona | 85 | 48 | 0 | 0 | —0.1 |
| Rajkot | 78 | 48 | 0 | 0.1 | +0.1 |
| Surat | 86 | 55 | 0 | 0.1 | +0.1 |

## COLD SPELL TO CONTINUE

POONA, Jan. 17 (PTI): Following is the forecast issued by Meteorological Office at Santa Cruz, Bombay, and valid till the morning of 19th:—

DRY WEATHER: Cold spell will continue in Kutch, Saurashtra, Gujarat, Khandesh and districts of Nasik, Poona and Ahmednagar and may possibly extend into the districts of Aurangabad, Parbhani, Nander, Nizamabad and Adilabad.

Outlook for the subsequent two days: Dry weather.

## REBATE ON RENT ARREARS

### Concession To Evacuee Property Tenants

By a Press Note issued on the 5th December, 1952, occupants of evacuee property who are in arrears of rent were given an opportunity to clear their arrears. A rebate on the following rates was allowed on arrears paid to the Custodian upto the 31st December, 1952.

Full payment 10 p.c.
Three-fourths payment 7½ p.c.
Half payment 5 p.c.

In view of the representations received from various quarters, it has been decided that this concession of rebate should be extended to payment made up to the end of February, 1953. Occupants of evacuee property in their own interest should avail of this concession and if they fail to clear off their arrears or a substantial part thereof up to the end of February, 1953, steps will be taken to evict them

## *GORKHA PARISHAD OFFICIAL ARRESTED*

KATHMANDU, Jan. 17: Bharat Shamsher, General Secretary of the right-wing Gorkha Parishad, was arrested by police in Western Nepal's orange-growing hill district of Pokhara, according to reports reaching here.

According to Gorkha Parishad circles police fired on supporters of the party "seriously injuring three".

# TODAY'S RADIO

**BOMBAY**

244 metres.

07-40 Programme, 07-45 Bansari Mehta, G songs, 08-15 Mangala Apte vocal, 11-45 K Uryavarkar, vocal, 12-15 For women, G, 13-10 P B D Burman, sitar, 13-40 Concerto.

17-30 Mangala Apte, vocal, 18-10 P B D Burman, sitar, 18-30 K Udyavarkar, vocal, 19-00 B Mehta, G songs, 19-10 Locals, 19-20 AIR trio, 19-30 S K Abhyankar, bageshri, 19-45 For industrial workers, 20-30 S K Abhyankar, tarana, 20-45 B Mehta, G songs, 21-15 K music, 21-45 Our guest tonight, 21-55 Musical interlude, 22-00 The Dybbuk.

VARIATIONS 353m.

07-30 Mangal prabhat, 08-00 P B D Burman, sitar 08-45 Sumati Pednekar, Rangnekar compsn., 11-00 Your choice, 12-15 Sarla J Malkani, H songs, 12-30 AIR artist, jailtarang, 13-00 Sumati Pednekar, Kirloskar compsn., 13-30 Sarla J Malkani, H songs, 13-50 K Udyavarkar, vocal.

17-30 For children, M, 18-00 Sarla J Malkani, H songs, 18-20 For villages in M, at 18-50 in K, 20-15 Bhavgeet, 20-30 U talk 20-45 Konkani prog., 21-30 Mangala Apte, vocal, 21-45 P B D Burman, sitar, 22-00 Studio concert.

**BARODA-AHMEDABAD**

250m., 326.1m.— 08-15 Special 08-30 V Mundale, nut bilawal, 18-00 Manumati Vaidya, Vyas & Desai's compsns., 18-20 D Mohammad, geet bhajan, 18-30 For rural listeners (Baroda), 18-30 Locals (Ahm.), 18-35 Viday (Ahm.) 19-00 V Mundale, gauri, 19-15 D Mohammad, N Bhagat's geets, 19-30 Locals (Baroda), 19-35 Svar lahari (Baroda), 19-30 For industrial workers (Ahm.), 20-00 V Mundale, bihagasda, 20-30 Your choice (Baroda), 20-30 Cl. ½ hour, (Ahm.), 21-15 D Mohammad, ghazals, 21-30 Timur's defeat, translation of Dr. R Varma's H play.

**RADIO CEYLON**

7-15 a.m. Music in March Time, 7-30 BBC News, 7-45 Light and Bright, 8-00 Sunday Serenade 8-15 Voice of Prophecy, 8-45 Radio Ceylon Camera Club, 9-00 Pen Friends Corner, 9-15 Choice of People, 10-00 Jazz Record Shop, 10-30 Hindi Programmes, 11-45 Hindi Programme, 12-00 Modern Concert Hall, 12-30 p.m. BBC News, 12-45 Novatime, 5-00 Hindi Progs., 6-00 Amateur Hour Hindi, 6-30 Lipton Programme, 7-300 Singing Americans, 7-15 Waltzes of World, 7-45 Lawrence Welk Show, 8-00 Amateur Hour, 8-30 Melody Tours, 9-30 Relay Voice of America, 9-30 Voice of Prophecy, 10-00 Eventide Echoes.

**B B C**

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE—16-15 Sports, 17-00 Trinidad v India, 17-30 Forces' show, 18-45 BBC show band, 19-45 Concerto 20-45 Dwight D Eisenhower. 21-00 In town tonight, 21-45 London forum, 22-15 Service. 23-00 Take it from here.

EASTERN SERVICE — 18-45 London calling Asia,. 19-30 For India, 19-50 Music, 19-55 For youngsters, 20-15 For Pak, 20-15 Meet students 20-35 Mail bag.

### Report On UNESCO

On Sunday (January 18) at 9-45 p.m. All India Radio, Bombay, will broadcast a UNESCO recording of "Report on UNESCO" by Prof. A. R. Wadia, a Member of the Indian Delegation to UNESCO's Seventh General Conference at Paris. This can be heard on Bombay 'A' (243.9 and 41.44 metres).

### Talk On 'Delhi'

On Sunday (January 18) at 8-30 p.m. Shri N. A. Nadvi will broadcast a talk in Urdu on 'Delhi' in the series 'Urdu Ke Markaz' from All-India Radio, Bombay. The talk can be heard on Bombay 'B' (353 and 61.98 metres).

### Cassado's Recital

At 10-00 p.m. on Sunday (January 18) All India Radio, Bombay, will broadcast a recording of a Violoncello Recital by Gasper Cassado, accompanied by Karl Hammer, Pianist. The programme was recorded during the performance at the C. J. Hall on Friday. The programme will include:—J. S. Bach's "Prelude Sarabande and Bouree"; J. C. Bach's "Sonata in D Major"; Beethoven's "Sonata in A Major"; Nin's "Chants Espagnols"; and Wagner's "Albumblatt."

The programme can be heard on Bombay 'A' (243.9 and 41.44 metres).

## Radio Licenses Renewal Time Extended

NEW DELHI, Jan. 17 (PTI): The period allowed for renewal of radio receiver licences has been extended upto February 14, according to a press note issued by the Directorate General of Post and Telegraphs.

## Walkover For Mahajani

BOMBAY, Jan. 17 (H.S.): It is reliably learnt that Shri. H. R. Mahajani, editor 'Lok-Satta', a Bombay Marathi daily, will be declared elected as the President-designate of the ensuing session of the 'Marathi Patrakar Parishad', scheduled to meet shortly either in Ratnagiri or Thana District. It is further learnt that this year the presidential election will be unopposed.

## PUNJAB INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL

### Stay Of Proceedings Ordered

AMRITSAR, Jan. 17 (PTI): The Punjab High Court yesterday issued a stay of proceedings order on the Punjab Industrial Tribunal which deals with points of dispute between textile workers and managements in the State.

The stay order was issued on a petition by the Punjab Textile Manufacturers' Association questioning the jurisdiction of the Tribunal to deal with the dispute.

The Tribunal was appointed by the Punjab Government on June 6, 1952. Three hundred and thirty complaints were filed before it under Section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act out of which 249 were compromised among the parties in dispute.

The Tribunal has had about fifty sittings and awarded decision in 26 complaints so far. The main points of dispute between the workers and managements are, however, still to be heard.

About 25,000 workers of about 1,400 factories are involved in the dispute.

## Jap Premier's Envoy For Bombay

KARACHI, Jan. 17 (PTI): Mr. Ryogo Hashimoto, special representative of the Japanese Premier, was leaving today for Bombay after a two day visit to the Pakistan capital

# *FOOD DEMANDS CAUSE HEADACHE TO CENTRE*

(Continued from Page 6 Col 5)

pay through his nose. Since 1948, India has spent Rs. 7,72,27 lakh on imported food alone. The cost of the Grow-More Food campaign is additional; so also that of the Union Food and Agriculture Ministry.

The issue is a straight one. With the exception of PEPSU, the Government at the Centre and in the States is the Congress Party Government. The food policy provides a mirror to their co-operation. The Punjab and Uttar Pradesh provide a sticking example. Although Delhi State has ruined itself in rehabilitating displaced persons from the United Punjab, the Congress rulers of the present Punjab state have resolutely refused to a zonal plan, which will ease the food situation for Delhi, including that of seven lakhs of Punjabee refugees. Uttar Pradesh's procurement figures have already been quoted. Notwithstanding acute difficulty in rice situation, it has de-controlled rice and has refused to accept any target for procurement for 1953.

**FOOD DEMANDS**

Then again, as was correctly pointed out by the Prime Minister and the Union Food Minister, regardless of the huge drain on the country's resources, every state presented the maximum demand for food. This attitude is the beginning of the end of India's Unity. It also indicates the extreme weakness of the Central Government.

It is said that a statesman thinks of next generation, while a politician thinks only of next elections. The Congressmen are politicians first and politicians last and with eyes glued on next elections, they are out for the appeasement of workers and peasants. All India tax-payers are a disorganised body of people, who need no appeasement.

There is also the question of experts, such as scientists, statisticians, econmists etc. This body of men are consulted, not only for their specialized knowledge but also for the detached and independent outlook. In India, many of them express opinions, which are likely to please their masters. Why should the Government waste tax payer's money in publishing bulky volumes of agricultural statistics, if even the Agriculture Minister regards them unreliable.

**MIDDLE EAST DEFENCE**

The question of Middle East Defence Organisation vis-a-vis Pakistan assumed some importance during the week. Pakistan is being regarded an integral part of Middle East at least for the last three years. Even International Monetary Fund, in its bulletins, issued every month has placed Pakistan in the Middle East. The issue is a two-fold one. Firstly Pakistan is an Independent Sovereign country and enjoys full freedom to join any bloc of powers. If it wishes to join the Middle East Defence Organisation, it is its business.

Secondly, so long as India is in Commonwealth, Britain would not arm Pakistan without India's knowledge. There could be two courses open for India namely, either to pull out of the Commonwealth or to join the proposed South East Asia Defence Organisation. The first course is full of difficulties. For, India depends for almost everything in matters of Defence on the Anglo-American bloc. Apart from the defence equipment, India is solely dependent on the Anglo-American bloc for its oil and sulphur supplies. It could easily be visualised that in any war with Pakistan, where war drums are being loudly beaten by men who will fatten on war profits, the traditional method of hand to hand fight would have to be resorted to after the first few weeks. In face of this threat, need of India is to plan out this country's defences in preference to the Five-Year Plan. Notwithstanding the much boosted up propaganda, hardly anything has so far been done to manufacture internal combustion engine in this country. A British Aircraft Mission ten years ago, had recommended, not only the manufacture of aeroplanes but also the starting of Anciliary industries needed for their manufacture. No time should be lost in setting up arms and ammunition factories in this country. Peace through strength shall have to be slogan for this India, if this country has to preseve its hard won freedom.

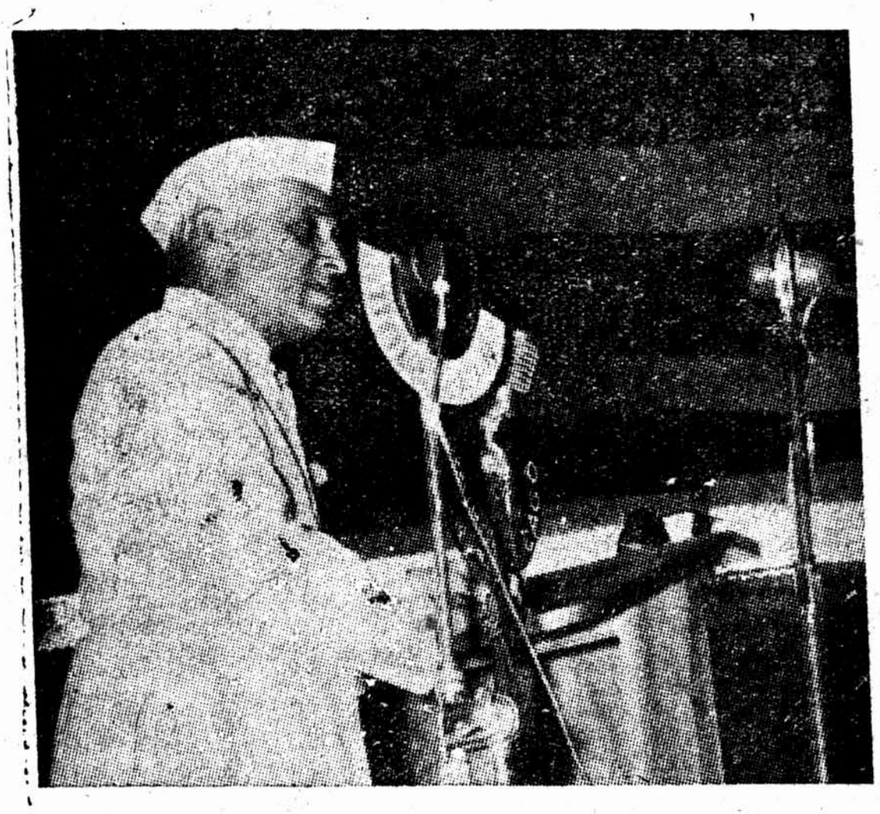
# *LITERACY DRIVE AMONG INDUSTRIAL WORKERS*

## *About 32,000 Pass Test In Four Years*

The Workers' Literacy Boards at the four textile industrial centres, namely, Ahmedabad, Sholapur, Hubli and Jalgaon succeeded in making 31,630 workers literate—16,732 in Ahmedabad, 8,528 in Sholapur, 4,436 in Dharwar District and 1,934 in the Khandesh—during the period of four years of their existence. They conducted in all 3,291 literacy classes—1,788 in Ahmedabad, 839 in Sholapur, 388 in Dharwar District and 296 in the Khandesh District. Some of these classes were post-literacy classes.

# ONWARDS, TO A GREAT REPUBLIC

## TO THE NATION, A CLARION CALL



## NEHRU'S INSPIRED CALL TO MASSES OF INDIA

## Further Vivisection Will Be Harmful To The Country

## FIVE-YEAR PLAN, BASIS OF OUR FUTURE PROSPERITY, STRENGTH

NANAL NAGAR, JANUARY 17 (PTI).

DELIVERING THE PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS AT THE FIFTY-EIGHTH SESSION OF THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS TODAY, MR. JAWAHARLAL NEHRU URGED THE PEOPLE OF INDIA TO BUILD THE NEW REPUBLIC IN A MORE CONSCIOUS, DELIBERATE AND PLANNED WAY, WITH "GOOD HEART AND FAITH IN THE DESTINY OF OUR COUNTRY."

"During the past five years", said the Congress President, "we have failed in many things and we have not succeeded in others in the measure that we desire. But I think I am justified in saying that our record has been a creditable one which can bear comparison with any elsewhere."

**"Let us remember our failure and try to avoid them in the future," he pleaded. "But let us keep in mind our successes which have raised the reputation and credit of the country all over the world."**

In the course of a survey of India's achievements and the urgent problems confronting the nation, Mr. Nehru laid stress on the need to implement the Five-Year Plan. "That Plan is not based on any doctrinaire approach", he said "and is not rigid. It is modest in a sense, and yet it has far-reaching consequences."

### FULL TEXT

The following is the full text of Mr. Nehru's presidential address:—

"I am here at your bidding. I need hardly tell you how very greatly I appreciate this honour and the confidence and affection that accompanied it. And yet, I feel a little unhappy that I should have been chosen once again as Congress President. I agree entirely with those friends and comrades of ours who have objected to the high offices of Prime Minister and Congress President being held by one and the same person. I tried hard that this should not occur and pleaded with my comrades in the Congress to make some other choice, but their insistence and the circumstances were against me in this matter. I felt that for me to go on saying "no", in spite of the advice of so many of my valued colleagues, would not be proper. Facts and circumstances hemmed me in and I had no alternative left but to accept, in all humility, this position of high responsibility.

**"I did so in the faith that you will help me to shoulder the burden and that our faith in the great tasks which face the Congress and the country will inspire me to put forth such strength and energy as still remain with me.**

**GREAT RESPONSIBILITY**

"We meet after fifteen months. During this period, we have had our general elections and new Governments have been formed at the Centre and in all the States of India. All but one of these Governments owe allegiance to the principles and policies laid down by the Congress. This is a tremendous responsibility, not only for those who are directly associated with these Governments, but for this great organisation which has fathered India's independence and which has to take us along the next stage of our long journey as well. Unlike all other groups and parties in India, we have to face our problems with our responsibility in Government and not merely negatively in opposition or in an academic manner which need pay little attention to the realities that face us.

"Because of this, and because of the past history of the Congress, we cannot function along narrow and party lines. Always we must think in terms of the country as a whole and shape all our action with that larger end in view. Whenever we fail to do so and fall into the narrow grooves of party politics, or, still think of group advantage, we stray from the ideals that have given us strength and from the basic outlook of the Congress. We make ourselves less effective and less in tune with the spirit of our great national movement.

**"We are, however, a party and we must have the discipline of a party. This is vital and essential. But we are much more than a party also and must always keep that wider vision before us always.**

**THE SECEDERS**

"Some of our old comrades have left us and and formed other groups and parties. Some who left us have come back to us and they have been welcomed. We bear no illwill to those who might have left our ranks owing to differences of principle or of conviction. If their aim is to serve the causes which are dear to us, we shall always willingly co-operate with them and if they choose to come back to the Congress, they will always be welcome. Only those whose objectives or methods are completely alien to those of the Congress can find no place in this organisation. We have been wedded in our domestic as well as our international policy to methods of peace. Those who believe in violence must go their own way and will have to be opposed by us with all our strength. So also, those who believe in separatism of any kind, whether it is communalism or provincialism or casteism, have to be opposed, for they would break up the unity of India, obstruct and delay our progress and even imperil our hardwon freedom.

**NO AMBITION TO GUIDE OTHERS**

**Policy Clarified**

"The general elections bore evidence, which the world recognised, that democracy had taken roots in our country and that our people had discipline and good sense. The elections demonstrated, yet again, the faith of the people in the Congress and its ideals.

"We have tremendous problems to face in our country and in the world. We would have liked to concentrate our energy on the development of our own country and the advancement of our people and as far as possible, not to get entangled in international affairs. We have no ambition to guide others or for leadership elsewhere. Our own tasks are heavy enough to absorb all our energy and strength. But we cannot choose our destiny.

"India, free and independent, cannot escape from or ignore her responsibilities to the world or as a member of the comity of nations. Nor will the world ignore her or exempt her from such res-

(Continued on Page 16)

## *Revitalise The Congress*

## *RAMANAND TIRTH'S APPEAL*

NANAL NAGAR, Jan. 17 (PTI).

SWAMI Ramanand Tirth, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the 58th session of the Indian National Congress, in his welcome address, today said that the institution of Rajpramukhs was a misnomer in a democratic age.

He said it should be done away with, at the earliest moment and in its stead, the institution of Governors, drawn from those known for their service in the cause of the nation, should be brought into vogue. The people of erstwhile Indian States felt that their rulers who had waged war against them should not continue any longer as Rajapramukhs.

Whatever be the justification for creating this institution in a set of circumstances existing then, when a democratic regime has come into existence on the basis of adult franchise, the continuance of this pattern is rather unwholesome, he said. He added that in the changed circumstances there should be a reorientation of attitude in that regard.

**LINGUISTIC STATES**

On the creation of linguistic States, Swami Ramanand Tirth said that it was a matter of national importance and the Congress had accepted the same. He added that the Andhra State was in the offing and sooner or later, other linguistic states would have to be formed.

"Though the process of linguistic division of the country has to be accelerated with caution, still it will have to be carried through with necessary fixity", he said. He added that the artificial barriers would have to disappear some day or other and the Congress would have to solve that problem.

Hyderabad, he said, was vitally concerned in the linguistic division of the country as it consisted of three linguistic zones—Andhra, Maharashtra and Karnataka—which were contiguous to the borders of the respective linguistic states. Hyderabad which had been a problem State in the past would, he said, again assume national importance as its future was linked up with the impending linguistic states.

Swami Ramanand referred to the role of India in world affairs and said that she had refused to align herself with any one bloc in the world. He added: "We have steered clear through storms and helped the victims of aggression to look to an era of peace and amity with hope and confidence."

Mr. Ramanand Tirth

**KOREA PLAN**

The recent plan proposed by India for the cessation of hostilities in Korea, he said, had amply proved that no other nation except India was today in a position to command the respect and hearing from a vast number of free nations of the world.

This could not be the result of a week-kned foreign policy, he declared, adding "our foreign policy has been a dynamic one".

**India was bound on a mission of peace and under the leadership of the Congress President, Mr. Nehru, that mission would be fulfilled in spite of the stress and storms that had overtaken the minds of men both in India and abroad.**

The foreign policy pursued by Congress, he added, had given the people a sense of security and the country a respected place in the comity of nations.

It would be fatal if this policy was in any way disturbed by any other party in power, however well intentioned it might be, for the economic development and

(Continued on Page 14)

## *No Surrender To Threats Of Pakistan*

**"We have always held that it is essential to establish and maintain friendly, co-operative relations with Pakistan. That is in our mutual interest and would be an example to the world of good neighbourly relations and a contribution to peace itself. Despite disappointments and provocations, we have striven consistently to this end. Unfortunately, the response from the other side has been disappointing and there is frequent talk even of war against us. We cannot surrender to threats, nor surrender any vital principles. In any event, we shall protect our territory and our basic interests if they are attacked."**

**—JAWAHARLAL NEHRU.**

# Nation Backs Nehru's Stand

Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, Vice-President of India performed the opening ceremony of the Central Electro-Chemical Research Institute, Karaikudi. Photo shows Dr. Radhakrishnan delivering his address on the occasion.

## INDIA'S POLICY IS POSITIVE NEUTRALITY & NOT PASSIVE

### Two Ex-ambassadors Speak

## ATOM BOMB HAS TAKEN PLACE OF GOD, SAYS RAJAJI

NANAL NAGAR, JAN 17.

*THE Fifty-eighth session of the Indian National Congress today unanimously endorsed Prime Minister Nehru's foreign policy.*

*Mr. V.K. Krishna Menon, former Indian High Commissioner in London, who piloted the Indian resolution on Korea at the United Nations, said that India formed the link between the great world of the West and the rising world of the East.*

By her history, by the legacy of Gandhiji and the peaceful evolution of her freedom, she was peculiarly fitted to contribute to world peace. Even if she was not, the world had an idea that she was probably fitted to do so and looked to be to a very great extent.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, who moved the resolution, said that India's foreign policy was one of positive, not passive, neutrality. "We stand for peace and no war, whoever may be the party that is involved in the matter," he said.

Other resolutions passed by the Congress on the opening day included the resolution supporting Acharya Vinoba Bhave's Bhoodan Yagna movement and the one expressing concern over the continued incarceration of the "Frontier Gandhi," Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan.

Three thousand delegates cheered the Congress President, Mr. Nehru, when he stood up to deliver the presidential address. The reference in the address to the Father of the Nation evoked tremendous applause.

Attendance in the spacious enclosure was rather thin, when the session began under a hot sun, but as night approached and the lights went up, tens of thousand surged forward to fill up the open spaces.

### PLENARY SESSIONS

The plenary session began here this afternoon in bright sunshine in a sandy, roofless auditorium in the historic and picturesque setting of the Golconda fort.

Tens of thousands of visitors and over 2,000 delegates stood up to attention as the proceedings commenced with the national song rendered by a bevy of girl volunteers.

On the spacious semi-circular rostrum, stood the Congress President, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, Central Ministers and members of the Steering Committee, Chief Ministers and Pradesh Congress Committee Chiefs, as well as Sheikh Mohammed Abdullah, Shrimati Vijaylakshmi Pandit, Shri V K. Krishna Menon and other distinguished leaders.

A huge mural painting which forms the background of the rostrum depicts various aspects of the Five-Year Plan, with an oil portrait of Gandhiji in the centre.

A colossal, grey-coloured gate to the pandal has been named after the late Mrs. Sarojini Naidu whose memory the city of Hyderabad cherishes.

Congress volunteers dressed in blue and white manned the pandal and its gate and tried to cope with the milling crowds. Outside, the uniformed and plain-clothes police made complete security arrangements.

On entering the pandal accompanied by the Chairman of the Reception Committee, Swami Ramananda Tirth, Shri Nehru was lustily cheered by the visitors and the delegates and was garlanded on behalf of the Reception Committee.

Meeting for the first time after the general election, in the bowl shaped township of Nanal Nagar dotted with ruins and ramparts of the battle-scarred forts. It is the first occasion that the Congress is holding its session in Hyderabad, the second to be held in a princely state. The first session of this type was held in Jaipur in December 1948.

**100 MINUTES' SPEECH**

Shri Nehru took exactly 100 minutes to complete his address and concluded his speech amidst loud applause.

Shri Balwantrai Mehta, General Secretary, AICC, then moved the condolence resolution which was passed, all delegates standing.

Shri S. N. Agarwal moved the next resolution expressing great concern over the continued detention of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan in Pakistan prison, despite his serious illness. The resolution was passed unanimously without any discussion.

He then introduced the resolution on Bhoodan Yagna of Acharya Vinoba Bhave. He said Acharya Bhave's mission was to secure 25 lakh acres of land immediately for redistribution among the landless peasants. Congress had already extended its support to Vinobaji and the resolution should be an impetus to every Congressman to co-operate wholeheartedly in this noble work, he said.

This resolution also was passed without discussion.

### FOREIGN POLICY

Rising amidst cheers, the Madras Chief Minister, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari commended the Foreign Policy resolution for the acceptance of the Congress.

**He described India's foreign policy of standing for peace and not aligning herself with any Power Bloc as one of positive neutrality and not of passive neutrality.**

He added it was also in accordance with what had been said in Bhagwad Gita in regard to war, which said: "Do not indulge in self-righteousness. From minute to minute examine and analyse what your duty is at that moment and discharge that duty honestly in the cause of the world and peace."

The Foreign Policy hitherto followed by India had been with firmness and with a determined purpose, he said

Mr. Rajagopalachari said that the first and essential part of their foreign policy was that they were against war irrespective of who wanted it and stood for peace. "Our Government had been doing its best to prevent war with some degree of success (applause).

"The second and most important part of their Foreign Policy, he added, was that India did not propose to side with any particular Bloc, when both sides were preparing for war on the ground that the best preparation for peace would be preparation for war. This Congress should endorse that policy of non-alignment with either blocs in the present world context firmly and fully and not only that the people of India should follow it up by giving their fullest support this policy of "positive neutrality and not passive neutrality".

**WHISPER IN CORRIDORS**

The Madras Chief Minister said that it had been heard in some corridor that India should side with some boat or other Even that whisper should not be there and the people should give their full support to the Government's policy or non-alignment with any Power Blocs, he said.

Mr. Rajagopalachari added: 'We stand for non-violence but we cannot solve the difficulties of the world by a slogan like that. We have to see from time to time what is our particular duty on an occasion that presents itself before us".

**TAKEN PLACE OF GOD**

Speaking about the atom bombs Mr. Rajagopalachari said: "There was a hopeful side about it. It is eight years since we entered the atomic age. Because of its terrible destructive character it has not been used so far. We must be thankful for it.

**The atom bomb has taken the place of God, so to say. Instead of fear of God nations are con-**

**(Continued on page 17)**

## Pt. Nehru In Fury

**NANALNAGAR, Jan. 17 (UPI).**

**THRICE during four hours today, the Congress President Shri Nehru admonished indisciplined crowd at the plenary session and the inept volunteers who made the "confusion worse confounded."**

Repeatedly, the visitors huddled together in various enclosures, tried to move nearer the dias—as the enclosures with heavy entrance fees were more or less empty—volunteers ran about in large numbers to restore order.

But in the process, they ended up by adding to the confusion and stampede.

**So great was Shri Nehru's fury that at one stage he shouted at the top of his voice to tell the volunteers to squat wherever they stood and not to move even if they were trampled upon.**

For tomorrow, the Congress President directed volunteers not to be anywhere within 100 yards of the dias, but to sit with the people in various enclosures.

At the same time, considerable reduction was announced in the entrance fees by the Reception Committee.

## Move For Andhra State

### Earlier Than Sriramulu's Fast, Reveals Nehru

NANAL NAGAR, January 17 (PTI).

**THE Congress President, Mr. Nehru, disclosed today that he was in correspondence with important leaders of parties on the formation of Andhra province, months before Mr. Potti Sriramulu started his fatal fast.**

Mr. Nehru who was addressing the 58th open session of the Indian National Congress, digressed from the written text of his address to refer to Mr. Sriramulu. "I have been greatly pained" said Mr. Nehru "at the death of Mr. Potti Sriramulu."

"We had decided to proceed in the matter of formation of the Andhra province months before Mr. Sriramulu started his fast. I was in correspondence with some leaders on this subject, even when the fast had not been commenced by Mr. Sriramulu.

"I had written to our respected leader, Mr. Rajagopalachari, about Andhra, much before this fast began. Rajaji agreed with me that the Andhra province should be formed, when Mr. Sriramulu was not in the picture at all, and suggested that ways and means should be found to do so."

**CONTINUING MR. NEHRU SAID "I HAD ALSO SAID AT THE TIME MR. SRIRAMULU BEGAN HIS FAST THAT WE ARE WILLING TO FORM AN ANDHRA STATE.**

But I did not want anyone to compel us or coerce us into taking any action. I said that a measure of settlement must be arrived at between some of the

(Continued on Page 17)

## LINGUISTIC PROVINCES

### Subjects Committee Discussions

**NANALNAGAR, Jan. 17 (PTI).**

**ADVOCATES and critics of linguistic provinces had their full say today, when the Subjects Committee of the Congress at its concluding sitting passed the Steering Committee's resolution on reorganisation of states.**

The Congress President, Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, emphasised that on an issue of this kind, one should not be carried away by sentiment or the excitement of the moment.

He had no objection to the reorganisation of states in India, but not merely the linguistic factor, but other important factors also had to be fully considered in taking any step defence and geopolitics were assuming increasing importance in the modern world. "I want", said Mr. Nehru, "consideration of all the factors, and not simply be reminded that the Congress passed a resolution thir-

(Continued on Page 17)

## 'SELF-RIGHTEOUS' POSE MUST GO

NANAL NAGAR, January 17 (UPI).

**PRIME MINISTER NEHRU declared here today that a big war could start only because of what happened in Europe and not in Asia.**

**He was chiding a Congress delegate who had said that the centre of gravity had shifted from Europe to Asia.**

Speaking after the discussion on the foreign policy resolution was closed. Shri Nehru said it was true many things had happened in Asia and it had assumed importance. The centre of gravity had also shifted slightly, and a new equilibrium had to be found. But it was not correct to say that the political centre had in any way shifted to Asia.

**"We are important enough but let us not overrate our importance," the Prime Minister said.**

Shri Nehru warned against the feeling of self-righteousness" that many members had shown regarding the foreign policy. This was a dangerous feeling and a fatal feeling for any individual and a nation, and must be avoided, he said.

## TWO FROZEN TO DEATH

**GORAKHPUR, January 17. (PTI): Two persons were reported to have frozen to death here last night as a result of the severe cold spell gripping the Eastern U.P. districts, including Gorakhpur and Azamgarh since yesterday, following two successive hail storms.**

**The hail storm, which lasted 20 minutes, is reported to have uprooted a number of trees and dislocated telegraph and electric lines at many places.**

# REGAL DOMAIN HAS EXCELLENT CHANCES IN THE DERBY

## Sandy Slipper For Mathradas Cup

By Our Racing Correspondent

BOMBAY, SATURDAY.

JACK DIAMOND, WINNER OF THE HOMI MEHTA CUP AND THE 2,000 GUINEAS IS REPORTED TO BE INDISPOSED AND IS NOT LIKELY TO COMPETE IN THE DERBY TOMORROW AT MAHALUXMI. THE CALCUTTA SMASHER WOULD HAVE SIMPLY HACKED HIS FOURTEEN OPPONENTS IN THE BLUE RIBAND AND IN HIS ABSENCE, MAHARAJA OF KASHMIR'S REGAL DOMAIN IS SURE TO ATTRACT A HOST OF FOLLOWERS.

The chestnut whose staying abilities are beyond suspicion will also receive the needed aid from Billy Evans and he is likely to give the Maharaja the big race for the second time. Star Prince and Bay of Treasure are also good stayers and are expected to make bold attempts.

Sandy Slipper and Mago will fight a duel in the Mathradas Cup. The Morvi candidate appeals better and may make it again a pillar-to-post affair.

For the Jasdan Cup I have Fulhurst in view. The Idar candidate has had a long rest and is in striking form at the moment. Speedy Awaara is sure to set a scorching pace here and the pace will suit Bright Faith who is considered a good thing.

The following are probable runners with their riders and my selections:—

**THE RAICHUR PLATE—. (Div. II)—7 Furs.**

**To be ridden by Indian, Half and Apprentice Jockeys wiih allowances.**

Vir Babruvahan (—7 Argade) 9-4; Bradman (Jagdesh) 8-12; Pure Gold (Chavan S.) 8-8; Mehbooba (—7 Jai Singh 8-8; Live Wire (——) 8-7; Gaya (Purtusingh) 8-4; Dil-Lagi (—3 Magan S.) 8-3; Funny Face (Kheemsing) 8-3; Bhabhi (D'Monte) 8-0; Delilah (G. Chavan) 7-10; Noorani (Shiba) 7-9; Shah Alam (Kasbekar) 7-8; Lily (—7 Sk. Lall) 7-6; God's Gift (Antoo) 7-6; Pramod (—5 I. Khan) 7-4; Estrellita (—5 Ghaus Khan) 7-2.

**PRAMOD** Win
if ab. Funny Face
**GAYA** Next Best

*

**THE RAICHUR PLATE (Div. I)—7 Furs.**

Fair Boy (—7 Argade) 9-4; Firelight (Kheem) 9-1; Gay Lordling (Jagdesh) 8-13; Pace Maker (—3 Pierce) 8-12; Ranji Trophy (Harbutt) 8-12; Delhi Durbar (Hanumansingh) 8-11; Matador (Eldin) 8-8; Gorgia (Evans) 8-9; Sandesa (—3 Purshotam) 8-7; Dharkan (Cracknell) 8-6 Paper Money (—5 I Khan) 8-3; Cocktail (Packham) 8-3; Ghazni Day (Damodar) 8-0 Jaya (—7 Dinkar) 7-5.

**GORGIA** Win
**DHARKAN** Next Best

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**THE BULSAR PLATE (Div. I)—7 Furs.**

Anamica (Cracknel E.) 9-3; Shikari (Gilmore) 9-3; Flemington (Khade P.) 9-2; Mah Khurshid (Purtusingh) 9-0; Homestretch (—3 Pierce) 9-0; Gipsy Bill (Whiteside, P.) 8-13: Rebecca (Eldin) 8-13; Precious Necklace (——) 8-11; Chandni Raat (—3 Magan S.) 8-10; Nice Gin (Duffy) 8-7; Mogul King (Khemsingh) 8-6; Flash (Chavan S.) 8-5; Diamond Cave (Packham) 8-2; Non Violence (—5 I. Khan) 7-10.

**REBECCA** Win
**NICE GIN** Next Best

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**To be ridden by Indian Half and Apprentice Jockeys with allowances.**

**THE BULSAR PLATE (Div. III)—7 Furs.**

Malabar Star (Hanumansingh) 9-0; Steve (—3 Purshotam) 9-0; Kirandevi (Kasbekar) 8-12; Rao Padma (——) 8-2; Ali Janab (—5 J. Bhosle) 8-12; Star of Iran (Shiba) 8-9; Tabriz (Jagdesh) 8-9; Girl Guide (Chavan S.) 8-9; Liberator (—7 Raghunath) 8-6; Sheesh Mahal (Kheemsingh) 8-5; Sudershan Chakra 8-4; Choppy (—7 Gangaram) 8-2; Turf Master (Damodar) 8-0; Jester King (Ghaus Khan) 8-8; Pardesi (Purtusingh) 7-12; Little Tom (7 Sk Lall) 7-8.

**SHESH MAHAL** Win
**KIRANDEVI** Next Best

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**THE INDIAN DERBY (1953) —About 1½ Miles**

**No allowance can be claimed in this race.**

Buckhurst Park (Chavan S.) 9-0; Sudershan Chakra (Damodar) 9-0; Naaz (Mullane) 9-0; Nazakat (Purtusingh) 8-11; Regal Domain (Evans) 9-0; Yaar (Khade P.) 9-0; Jack Diamond (Sibbritt, W.) 9-0; Rao Padma (Harbutt) 9-0; Pearl King (Packham) 9-0; Durnev (Kasbekar) 8-11; Rajgadh (Cracknell E.) 9-0; Busher (Duffy) 9-0; Star Prince (Kheemsingh) 9-0; Bay of Treasure (Gilmore) 9-0; Kaniya Kumari (Whiteside, N.) 8-11.

**REGAL DOMAIN** Win
**STAR PRINCE** Next Best

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**THE JASDAN CUP—6 Furs.**

**No allowance can be claimed in this race.**

Arrak (——) 9-5; Winsome Lady (——) 8-8; Bright Faith (Duffy) 8-11; Nea Hellas (G. Chavan) 8-11; Gang Bhup (Packham) 8-8; Fulhurst (Kheemsingh) 8-5; Awaara (Damodar) 8-4; Well Away (Chavan S.) 7-13; Golden Orb (Gilmore) 7-13; Star Saphire (Purtusingh) 7-10; Just Wait (Gangaram) 7-9; Mohabat (Whiteside) 7-5; Truman (Ghaus Khan) 7-3.

**FULHURST** Win
**BRIGHT FAITH** Next Best

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**THE MATHRADAS CUP—7 Furs.**

**No allowance can be claimed in this race.**

Fairyside ( Evans) 9-5; Solicitude (Harbutt) 8-4; Neapolitan Bride (Mullane) 9-3; Roadborne (Purtusingh) 9-2; Tisco (Chavan S.) 9-0; Mago (Duffy) 8-12; Ballyboofey (Kheemsingh) 8-0; Sandy Slipper (Cracknell E.) 8-7; Windermere Park (Gilmore) 8-5; Paper King (Khade P.) 7-13.

**SANDY SLIPPER** Win
**MAGO** Next Best

*

**THE J. ROBINSON PLATE 1 Mile 1 Fur.**

Casanova (Kasbekar) 9-3; Chandana (Eldin) 9-1; Incitatus (Gilmore) 9-0; Bihari (Cracknell E.) 9-0; Gold Spa (Damodar) 8-10; Pick Money (Packham) 8-9; Pessimist (Amir) 8-7; Carpala (Mullane) 8-6; Whirlaway (Duffy) 8-6; Oases (——) 8-6; Prospero (—3 Bhoor Singh) 8-5; Pre Catelan (Chavan S.) 8-4; Lira Mait (Khade P.) 8-4; Eudora (Evans) 8-3; Greek Star (Purtusingh) 8-2; Masked Lady (Cracknell 7-12.

**SHANDANA** Win
**WHIRLAWAY** Next Best
if ab. Pre Catalan

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**THE BUSAR PLATE (Div. II)—7 Furs.**

**To be ridden by Indian, Half and Apprentice Jockeys with allowances.**

Gay Pilot (—3 Bhoor Singh) 9-3; Pretty Town (Shiba) 9-1; Golden Night (Jagdesh) 8-13; Fowzia (—7 Sk. Lall) 8-13; Fox Trot (Kasbekar) 8-13); Star of America (Khade P.) 8-12; Hilaluzzaman (Purtu) 8-9; Down South (—7 Deshmukh) 8-9; Sweet Caronia (—5 Hayat M.) 8-7; Kinder Garden (—3 Pierce) 8-7; Many Returns (A. Ahmed) 8-5; Irish Right (Kheemsingh) 8-3; Indy (Purshottam) 8-2. Rani Padmini (—7 D'Monte) 7-13.

**FOX TROT** Win
**GOLDEN NIGHT** Next Best

*

**CHOICE TREBLE**
**Rebecca**
**Sheesh Mahal**
**Regal Domain**

*

**FLUKES**
**Delilah**
**Anamica**

## Latest Spurts From Mahaluxmi

BY OUR TRACK REPORTER

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The following are the spurts noted today at Mahaluxmi:—

**OUTER TAN**

Lily (Shaikh Lal) covered three furlongs in 37 secs.

Gay Pilot (Mistry) outstrode Malabar Star (Bhoor) when tried over three furlongs. He returned 37 secs.

Charmed Flight (Evans) had the measure of Majestic Way (Jagdesh) and Eudora (Harbutt) when negotiating three furlongs in 36-1/5 seconds.

Pessimist (Amir) went better than Pardesi (Purtu) when covering three furlongs in 36-1/2 secs.

Regal Domain (R B ) Golden Flight Jagdesh) and Virvikram (Jagdesh) were sent on easy work over three furlongs. They were placed in the order mentioned and recorded 37-1/5 secs.

Passing Bell (Dhanavade) showed out from Star of Iran (Shiba) when covering three furlongs in 37 secs.

Choppy (Gangaram) clocked three furlongs in 37 secs.

Sandesa (Purtu) was out for airing over three furlongs and recorded 41 secs.

Indy (Purshottam) went easy over three furlongs and registered 40 secs.

Dil Lagi (Magan) covered three furlongs in 37 secs.

Solicitude (Jagdesh) was attended by Churns Down (Harbutt) when tried over three furlongs. Timing: 35-1/2 secs.

## SAPRE LOSES THE FIRST GAME

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Ramchandra Sapre, the Bombay State Chess Champion, lost the first round of his five-game friendly match with Robert Fontana, at Chetana, Rampart Row, this evening.

Sapre played the Nimzo-Indian Defence to Fontana's Queen Paun opening, and the young Swiss, who is quite at home with the white pieces against this variation, soon took the upperhand. Sapre played far below his usual form and made two or three weak moves of which Fontana took full advantage.

In the end game, Fontana compelled Sapre to give up a Rook for a passed Pawn, and though both the oponents managed to promote fresh Queens, Fontana easily succeeded in making his superior force tell and forced Sapre to resign.

## Rosewall Becomes A Champion

MELBOURNE, Jan. 17 (PTI-Reuter): Ken Rosewall, won the men's Australian Lawn Tennis championship here today when he beat his compatriot Mervyn Rose, favourite for the title, 6-0, 6-3, 6-4, in the final.

The women's title was won by Miss Maureen Connolly, American and Wimbledon champion, who beat Miss Julie Sampson 6-3, 6-2 in all American final.

JODHPUR: Sardar Surjeet Singh Majithia, Deputy Defence Minister, presented wings and brevets to the new graduates who passed out from No. 2 Air Force Academy, Jodhpur, as pilots and navigators on Saturday

## Inter-College Minor Games

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Ruia College beat Siddharth College by 41-23 points in semi-final of Inter-Collegiate Basketball tournament at the Anjuman-I-Islam ground on Saturday. They meet in the final V.J.T.I. who accounted for Khalsa.

Ruia, later, lost to Siddharth in the final of Hut-tu-tu by a wide margin. Siddharth dominated, and by clever moves and attacking tactics led at half time 150-40. Giving improved display Siddharth won comfortably by 220 points Ruia seemed to level midway through the second half when they were 40 points less than rivals but by determined efforts, Siddharth increased their lead gradually and won.

The mixed doubles title in Tenikoit was annexed by Ruia's pair, Leela Medhekar and Lokeshwar who accounted for Grant Medical combination of Bhide and Phansalkar; the final scores were 15-7, 15-9.

With two more finals to be finished, Siddharth are leading with 11 points and holders Ruia a close second with 6 points. Ruia has the chance of retaining the championship if they win Men's singles in Tenikoit and Basketball, as Siddharth are not figuring in the remaining finals.

## JOY MOTTRAM WINS PAK SINGLES TITLE

DACCA, Jan. 17 (PTI): Mrs. Joy Mottram of U. K. won the women's singles title in the Pakistan National Lawn Tennis championships beating Miss Kamo of Japan 6-1, 3-6, 6-2 in the final here today.

## SOUTH AFRICANS BEAT TASMANIA

HOBART, (Tasmania), Jan. 17 (PTI-Reuter): The South African Cricketers today won the first of two matches against Tasmania by an innings and 122 runs, after dismissing Tasmania for 35 in their first innings—the smallest total by the state against any international side.

Final scores: South Africans 290; Tasmania 35 and 133.

## *GHULAM AHMED DOUBTFUL*

HYDERABAD, Jan. 17 (PTI): Ghulam Ahmed, the Indian test cricketer told PTI here today that he had been asked by the Cricket Board of Control again to reconsider his earlier decision not to join the Indian cricket team touring the West Indies.

He said he had not yet replied to that letter and hoped to take a final decision in a day or two

## Mysore Muslims To Meet Hindustan Aircraft

CALICUT, Jan. 17 (PTI): The Mysore Muslims entered the finals defeating the Bangalore Blues by four goals to one in the Sait Nagjee Amarsee Memorial Football tournament played here today.

The Mysore Muslims will meet the Hindustan Aircraft. Bangalore.

## *"Times" Shield (Junior) Cricket*

BOMBAY, Saturday.

India United Mills were in a comfortable position at the end of the day's play, when they scored 113 runs for the loss of four wickets against Kohinoor Mills in the semi-final of 'Times Shield' (Junior Division) Cricket Tournament at the Cross maidan on Saturday.

For this happy position they have to thank Achrekar (44) and Manohar (38). The match will be continued tomorrow.

At the National C.C. ground, in the other semi-final, Bombay Port Trust playing against Khataus (holders) finished the day with 92 for 1 at the close of play. Losing the first wicket, that of Fernandes at 5, Makihija and Patankar carried their bat for 39 and 39 runs respectively at the close of play. The match will be continued tomorrow.

## 1956 Games May Change Venue

CHICAGO, Jan 17 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Avery Brundage, President of the International Olympic Committee, hinted last night that the 1956 Olympics may be transferred to one of several other cities, if Melbourne cannot handle them in the proper fashion.

Mr. Brundage said reports of financial difficulties in arranging Olympic facilities at Melbourne were "very disturbing".

Rome and Los Angeles were mentioned by Mr. Brundage as cities anxious to stage the games and "practically ready" to handle them. New York also wanted to be hosts and might be able to arrange for the event within the three years remaining.

"At any rate, as many as 17 cities want the games and we can't afford to wait much longer to find out whether Melbourne can properly conduct them". Mr. Brundage continued.

He said he had dispatched cables to three Australian Olympic officials "to get an official picture of the situation."

## Tirth Wants Stronger Congress

(Continued from Page 12)

prosperity at home primarily depended upon a correct foreign policy, he said.

**FIVE-YEAR PLAN**

He referred to the Five-Year Plan and said that it was the first step in the direction of promoting economic and social betterment of the people. Those who formulated the Plan, he added, were conscious of its inadequacy. All the same its salient features could not be overlooked, he said. Congress had to devise ways and means of putting into action what had been planned by instilling new faith in its workers and by arousing enthusiasm in the people for their active participation in its implementation.

Adverting to Congress organisational matters, Swami Ramanand said that the organisation had to be revitalised and trimmed up to the tasks ahead. This could be achieved only through a change in its mental frame and content. At times, he said, Congress appeared to be a conglomoration of diverse elements full of internal contradictions and Congressmen were overtaken by power mania.

He said integrity had suffered, casteism was raising its head often and ranks within the Congress were being consolidated on the basis of birth and caste.

Malpractices had been in vogue in organisational elections and money had also played its part, he said.

The result of all these had been, he said, that sincere Congressmen with long record of service were being defeated in the elections and the organisation was being enormously weakened.

# Goa XI Held To A Draw In Second Replay

## FESTIVAL HOCKEY SEMI-FINAL

Goa..... ..... ..... .....1, Rest..... ..... ..... .....1

**BOMBAY, Saturday.**

**GOA and Rest failed to come to a decision in the twice replayed semi-final of the Festival Tournament, when the two teams shared two goals this evening at the Lloyds Reclamation. The teams will renew their struggle on Thursday.**

The game broadly fell into two phases; the first half belonged to Goa and the second half to the Rest, both teams had glorious chances in these respective halves; and perhaps it was in keeping with the division of spoils that each team converted only one of the many chances that came their way.

After a short spell of equal exchanges, Goa settled down to some understanding and pattern of attack that carried them repeatedly into their opponents territory; but at the critical moment an interception by the backs, or failure to trap or send a pass, would bring the movement to nought; and it was only midway through this period that Delphin D'Costa was called upon to lend a helping hand and he performed well when he stopped Joe D'Mello's stinging shot from the top of the circle.

The first occasion that the Goans came close to scoring seemed to awaken them to their goal scoring potentialities, and they became almost ravenous. Within the next quarter they swarmed all over their opponents, but failed to put the all important finishing touches to their work.

Braganza and Britto failed to trap D'Mello's pass in the circle; following this Middlecoat broke away but lost control of the ball in the Goa circle. Britto and Joe D'Mello in quick succession failed to score and five minutes before the breather Delphin warded off Britto's attempt to score.

The second half began, as the first half, with both teams sharing the exchanges. Then in the 8th minute, Poonawala paved the way for Goa to score. He obstructed flankman Lawrie Fernandes beyond the "twenty-five" and umpire Desai awarded a penalty corner off which George Pereira scored (1-0).

This set the vocal chords of the Goan supporters in action and they clamoured for more. Strangely, it was the Rest who waxed strong on this goal; perhaps, they realised that only sustained efforts would bring them a goal; and they struggled hard for the equalizer; the Goans played into their hands by creeping into their shell and playing a purely defensive game.

Neville D'Souza netted, but the goal was disallowed on grounds of offside. Then he sounded the wrong side of the boards and followed it up with a wide shot off a free hit from outside the circle.

With five minutes to go, the issue seemed to be settled; but Middlecoat prolonged the argument to another match when he converted Neville's pass from close in, giving Olympian no option but to pick the ball out of the goal (1-1). The fat was now in the fire and the two teams seemed determined to achieve in the last five minutes what they could not in nearly three games, but, time ran out on their efforts.

The teams were:—

GOA: L. Pinto; W. D'Souza and J. D'Souza; H. D'Souza, G. Pereira and M. Vaz; L. Fernandes, J. D'Mello, M. Britto, A. Braganza and F. Coutinho.

REST: D. D'Costa; O. Ferreira and G. D'Souza; P. Ferrao, J. Antic and S. Poonawalla; J. Vaz, A. Middlecoat, N. D'Souza and T. Prakash.

In an earlier game in the 2nd division of the Bombay Hockey League, Goan Sports 'B' scored a runaway eight nil victory over Asbestos Cement. Centreforward Fernandes scored five goals the first three in a row, while H. D'Souza netted three.

### Lahore Match Ends In Goalless Draw

**LAHORE, Jan. 17 (PTI): The match between the Delhi Hockey Association XI and the West Punjab University XI ended in a goalless draw here this evening.**

### Amateurs Enter Final

**BIKANER, Jan. 17 (PTI). Bombay Amateurs qualified for the final of the Janata Football Tournament, beating Neemuch Sporting Club by 5 goals to 1 in the replayed semi-final here today.**

### WORLD UNIVERSITY SERVICE

#### Asian Countries To Get Priorities

**MADRAS, Jan. 17 (PTI): Asian and Middle East countries would get the highest priority in the coming years from the World University Service, Geneva, in organising health benefits among University students in these countries, Mr. Douglas J. Aitken, Secretary General of the World University Service, stated today.**

**WASHINGTON: The construction of "stand by plants" for use should war break out was Friday recommended to President Truman by the 16-member National Advisory Board on Mobilisation Policy.**

# KEEN COMPETITION MARKS STATE ATHLETIC MEET

**BOMBAY, Saturday.**

**EXCELLENT response from leading athletes, both men and women, went to make the first day's programme of the Bombay State Amateur Athletic Association's annual senior athletic championships a very successful one.**

Keen competition prevailed throughout, and although no meet records were shattered, the performances in the various events were very praiseworthy at the Brabourne Stadium.

Six finals in the men's events were decided, and three other in the women's events. The meet concludes tomorrow.

The results of today's events were:—

**MEN'S EVENTS**

**400 Metres Hurdles Final**

Alex Nazareth (Rangers) 1. S Ghosh (Maharashtra) 2. E Pinto (Maharashtra) 3. Time: 59.2 seconds.

**800 Metres Final**

Thompson Pulickal (Tatas) 1. I Fernandes (Rangers) 2 R Doraiswamy (Maharashtra) 3. Time: 2 minutes 1.5 seconds.

**5000 Metres Final**

C Rathod (Gujerat A.A.A.) 1. R Doraiswamy (Maharashtra) 2. B. Lehva (Gujerat A.A.A.) 3. Time: 16 minutes 53.25 seconds.

**Running Broad Jump Final**

Ronnie O'Brien (Tatas) 1. A Saxby (Rangers) 2. H Chima (Maharashtra) 3. Dist: 21 feet, 8 3/4 inches

**Putting the Shot Final**

Lt. B S Rekhi (Navy) 1. S Chowan (Maharashtra) 2. C Bhaisa (Zoroastrian) 3. Dst: 38 feet, 10 3/4 inches

**Throwing the Javelin Final**

B Irani (Rangers) 1. S Gujerati (Maharashtra) 2. A Chima (Maharashtra) 3. Dist: 144 feet, 3 inches.

**100 METRES HEATS**

First Heat: B Fernandes (Levers) 1. K C Gowder (Cosmopolitan) 2. Time: 11.2 seconds. Second Heat: Joe Crasto (Rangers) 1. R D'Souza (Maharashtra) 2. Time: 11.2 seconds. Third Heat: L Pinto (Tatas) 1. P Aryanaykam (Maharashtra) 2 Time: 10.9 seconds

**200 Metres Heats**

First Heat: L Pinto (Tatas) 1. B Fernandes (Levers) 2. Second Heat: R Soonawala (Rangers) 1. R Mercado (Levers) 2. Time: 25.8 seconds. Third Heat: Joe Crasto (Rangers) 1. R D'Souza (Maharashtra) 2. Time: 23 seconds.

**400 Metres Heats**

First Heat: A Nazareth (Rangers) 1. D A Shroff (Bharda New H.S.) 2. Time: 55.8 seconds. Second Heat: R. Thingaliaya (Tatas) 1. W. Fernandes (Junior A.C.) 2. Third Heat: A Pereira (Rangers) 1. B Tavaro (Gujerat) 2. Time: 51.8 seconds.

**Decathlon**

First day's total: M. Kaunds (Tatas) 2650 points; S Baloor (Tatas) 2472 pts; H Jog (Gujerat) 2100 pts.

**WOMEN'S EVENTS**

**100 Metres Final**

Mary D'Souza (Rangers) 1. Joan Tellis (Rangers) 2. V Peters (Rangers) 3. Time: 13 seconds.

**Discus Throw Final**

Mrs. P Proudfoot (Tatas) 1. C Bhide (Maharashtra) 2. R Thornber (Rangers) 3. Dist: 83 feet, 2 3/4 inches.

**Running Broad Jump Final**

Mary Jane Castellion (Rangers) 1. E Brown (Bombay Kalamandalam) 2. S Pandit (Maharashtra) 3. Dist: 14 feet, 10 1/4 inches.

Rathod, winner of men's 5,000 metres run.

## TODAY'S SPORT

**HOCKEY**

**Lloyd Reclamation**

4-45 p.m. Indian Navy vs. Southern Command (Services Final)

*Ranji Trophy Cricket*

# Holkar Skittle Out Uttar Pradesh For 83

## BENGAL RECOVER TO SCORE 301 RUNS

**INDORE, Jan. 17 (PTI).**

After dismissing Uttar Pradesh for a paltry total of 83 runs, a shade under two hours, Holkar scored 308 runs at the cost of four wickets at close of play today, the first day of the four-day Ranji Trophy Central Zone final cricket match which commenced here today. With six wickets in hand Holkar is now in a commanding position having already gained a first innings lead of 225 runs.

A chanceless century by wicket-keeper opening batsman, Nivsarkar, and two century partnerships, one between Nivsarkar and Mushtaq Ali and the other between Chandu Sarwate and Nimbalkar enabled Holkars to compile 308 runs in 210 minutes play.

### SCORE BOARD

**UTTAR PRADESH (1st Innings)**

Balbir Khanna b Arjun Nayudu 4; Bal Sundaram c Rangnekar b Dhanwade 29; Aftab Ahmad Ali lbw Gaikwad 4; Obaidulla b Gaikwad 0; Rangji Sinha c Jagdale b Sarwate 8; Simron Singh c and b Sarwate 0; D. R. Puri b Sarwate 2; Uzamir Alvi c Jagdale b Dhanvade 29; Gopal Mathur b Dhanwade 2; Daljit Singh c Gaikwad b Sarwate 2; Shivshankar not out 2. Extras 1. TOTAL 83.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: A. Nayudu 4-1-8-1; B. B. Nimbalkar 3-2-4-0; H. Gaikwad 8-3-13-2; Dhanwade 6-1-20-3; Sarwate 9.2-3-15-4; K. Nayudu 2-0-10-0: C. K. Navude 2-0-5-0.

**HOLKAR (1st Innings)**

A. Nayudu c Balbir Khanna b Puri 6; N. R. Nivsarkar b Shiv Shankar 100; Mushtaq Ali lbw Puri 72; C. T. Sarwate not out 68; B. B. Nimbalkar c Daljit Singh b Gopal Mathur 57; K. M. Rangnekar not out 1; Extras 4. TOTAL (for 4 wickets) 308.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: Puri 19-2-61-2; Shiv Shankar 11-1-46-1; Zamir Alvi 8-1-19-0; Balbir Khanna 11-0-68-0; Simron Singh 13-0-63-0; Gopal Mathur 11-0-47-1.

### Bengal Vs. Orissa

**CUTTACK, Jan. 17 (PTI). BENGAL WERE ALL OUT FOR 301 RUNS IN THEIR FIRST INNINGS TODAY THE OPENING DAY OF THE EAST ZONE FINAL MATCH OF THE RANJI TROPHY AGAINST ORISSA HALF AN HOUR BEFORE CLOSE OF PLAY. ORISSA OPENED ITS FIRST INNINGS SHORTLY AFTER AND IN 20 MINUTES HAD LOST ONE WICKET FOR 8 RUNS AND WERE 10 FOR ONE WICKET WHEN STUMPS WERE DRAWN.**

The visitors lost their first three wickets cheaply and at one stage were in an uncomfortable position having lost 6 wickets for 154 runs. They retrieved their position considerable, thereafter, Frank and Girdhari taking the total to 255. Frank was stumped off Parija's bowling. At that total after contributing 72. He gave two chances one before reaching double figures and another at 36.

Scores were:—

**BENGAL (First Innings)**

Shivaji Bose lbw Parija 41; P. B. Dutta b Patnaik 13; Benu Dasgupta b T. Sastri 37; N. Chatterji b T. Sastri 10; J. Taylor c Sastri b B. Patnaik 33; P. Sen b Parija 5; B. Frank st. Ramiah b Parija 72; Girdhari c Ramaraju b Parija 52; S. Shome c Patnaik b Parija 12; S. Banerji not out 9; N. Choudhuri b Parija 1: Extras 16. TOTAL 301.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: B. Patnaik 12-3-37-2; N. Bardhan 11-1-30-0; Ramprakash 6-0-18-0; J. Patnaik 3-0-11-0; T. Sastri 34-4-109-2; Parija 29-5-70-6.

**ORISSA (First Innings)**

Ramiah b B. Dasgupta 2; Ramaraju not out 7; S. Patnaik not out 1; Extras nil. TOTAL (for 1 wkt.) 10.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: S. Banerji 2-0-7-0; S. Shome 3-3-0-0; B. Dasgupta 2-0-3-0.

# Trinidad 247 For 6

**PORT OF SPAIN, Jan. 17 (PTI): Trinidad scored 247 runs for the loss of six wickets yesterday in reply to India's First Innings total of 322 on the fourth day of their five-day match here.**

**Trinidad lost one quick wicket, Gupte breaking the overnight partnership in the twelfth minute, when Asgharali was caught behind.**

**Rain again stopped play after an hour when Trinidad had made 163 for two and was resumed only 18 minutes before the tea interval, during which time Trinidad added only ten more runs bringing the total to 173 for two.**

**Trinidad's 200 was registered after 276 minutes of play when Legall pulled Shodan for four.**

**At close Trinidad had made 247 for six and were 75 runs behind India's First Innings score with four wickets in hand.**

### SCORE BOARD

**INDIA (First innings) ..... 322**

**TRINIDAD (First Innings)**

Ashgarali c Maka b Gupte 47, Stollmeyer st Maka b Gupte 64, Legall run out 41, Tangchoon b Ramchand 58, Gomez c Maka b Gadkari 5, Ramsamooj lbw Phadkar 8, Butler batting 4, Kanhai batting 8. Extras 12. Total (for 6 wkts.) 247.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: Phadkar 24-7-43-1, Ramchand 17-4-44-1, Gadkari 12-3-26-1, Shodhan 9-2-26-0, Gupte 40-11-90-2, Umrigar 4-2-3-0, Hazare 4-1-3-0.

### S. O. S. FOR GHORPADE

**PORT OF SPAIN, Jan. 17: Mr. C. Ramaswami, Manager of the Indian Cricket team, has in a cable requested the Indian Cricket Board to send Baroda leg spinner and forceful bat Ghorpade to reinforce the spin attack if Ghulam Ahmed was not joining the team here.**

# Economic Crisis In French India

### EXPERTS SUBMIT REPORT

PONDICHERRY, Jan. 17 (PTI): Two French financial experts M. Rivain and M. Henry who arrived recently in Pondicherry from Paris to study economic crisis in French Indian territories have now finalised their reports, it was learnt authoritatively here.

Recently a delegation of Pondicherry merchants met the French India Commissioner in connection with the scarcity of Indian currency in French Indian territories.

Mr. Senathipathi Mudaliar, a member of the Delegation later told the Press Trust of India that the Commissioner assured the delegation that his Government was well aware of the plight of merchants and the public due to scarcity of Indian currency. He stated that the report of the two French experts were now ready. The Commissioner said that as a result of the recommendation made by the experts currency condition should very soon return to normal.

# FRIENDSHIP WITH ALL

# No Yielding To Pak Threats

## NEHRU CLARIFIES FOREIGN POLICY

(Continued from Page 12)

ponsibilities. There is something of the inevitability of destiny in the way India is compelled by circumstances even against our wishes, to take an ever-increasing part in world affairs. We have to accept that destiny and try to live up to it.

**"Even though we have no great power in the shape of organised armed might or great economic or financial power, India is respected more and more in the councils of the nations. It is only five years since we attained our independence. In these brief five years, India has built up for herself a position which commands respect and which brings additional responsibilities. There are hardly any instances in history of a country establishing itself in this way during the first five years of its freedom.**

"In the political sphere, from this larger point of view, we have succeeded to an extent which is not only surprising but is embarrassing to us. What of our internal conditions and our economic position? The basic strength of a nation does not came from political activity, but from economic strength. That is the key to its own security and its progress. It is out of that that political strength comes.

### REPLY TO CRITICS

We have many critics in our own country who tell us that little has been done and our pace is slow. I welcome criticism and nothing is worse in this respect than complacency. Even in our ranks of the Congress, there are many critics. It is right that we should never be satisfied with what we do and should ever aim higher and farther. And yet, it is significant that competent observers who look at India from afar, or who come to India and see what has been done, have expressed their astonishment at the progress made during these five years and have sensed a certain excitement at the way this ancient country is renewing her youth and building herself anew. Perhaps we are too near our own achievements to judge of them correctly. Those achievements stand out and, I have no doubt, will be recorded in history.

"In the world today there is much disharmony, friction, and conflict between nations and races. There is a menacing lack of equilibrium. The ominous spectre of war and mounting armaments are ever before us. Fear dominates men's minds and the policies of nations and the resources of the world are disproportionately allocated to preparation for or against war according to how one looks at it. Old empires fell before the advancing tide of nationalism or faded away. New countries came into existence and grew in strength and power. This fact was not easily understood or appreciated by people used to the old world which had passed away. They ignored facts and tried to struggle against them. Even now, some colonial powers cling on to the remnants of their empire though it is patent that imperialism and colonialism are doomed, and that the urges and determination to win national freedom cannot be put down. Our place is with those who, like ourselves in the past, seek the freedom of their motherland.

"The great revolutionary forces of science and technology have transformed human life and changed not only political, social and economic organisations, but have also changed even human though. Now philosophies develop and traditional beliefs fade away. Nevertheless, old traditions hold, even when they are demonstrably untrue, and superstitions flourish in this country, as elsewhere.

### NATIONAL RIVALRIES

"In spite of the world becoming more and more one, n many respects national rivalries continue. Education spreads, but does not bring either wisdom or vision. Cuntries think that their policy or outlook is in the nature of self-evident truth and not to accept it is regarded as a denial almost of some divine law. And so those who do not accept their view are considered wicked and almost enemies. It is curious that in this age of science, we seem to have less of the true spirit of criticism, of tolerance and receptivity to other views and ideals, which are the basis of scientific thinking. It has become an ominous possibility that science might lead to the extinction of the human race.

"In the world today, the two largest and most powerful countries are the United States of America and the Soviet Union. From the point of view of population and potential resources alone, there are two other countries, China and India, both relatively undeveloped yet. East and South-East Asia contain the largest aggregate of human populations, no longer quiescent but demanding the good things of life. These are basic facts from which far-reaching consequences flow.

## FRIENDLY RELATIONS WITH ALL

### Our Foreign Policy

"The foreign policy of a country must depend on the facts of the world situation and on the strength of the country itself. Wishful thinking does not alter such facts or add to that strength. Our foreign policy is based on friendly relations with all countries and no interference with any. It is never easy to sustain such a policy and more especially when there is so much bitterness and mutual suspicion in the world and when every move by any one party is suspect. Nevertheless I am happy to say that our relations with other countries are good. The only country which unfortunately is somewhat of an exception to this is our neighbour, Pakistan. One recognises that it is not easy to forget recent history or to heal the deep wounds caused during the past few years.

**"We have, however, always held that it is essential to establish and maintain friendly co-operative relations with Pakistan. This is in our mutual interest and would be an example to the world of good neighbourly relations and a contribution to peace itself. Despite disappointments and provocations, we have striven consistently to this end.**

"Unfortunately the response from the other side has been disappointing and there is frequent talk even of war against us. We cannot surrender to threats, nor any vital principle. In any event, we shall protect our territory and our basic interests if they are attacked. Our policy thus has been one of friendliness as well as firmness, and we have avoided, in so far as we could, any action which might increase the tension between our country and Pakistan.

**"Some critics of ours have called this a policy of weakness an appeasement and suggest and demand what they call "strong" action. This can only lead to a major conflict. That is a folly from every point of view and I am glad that the great majority of our people are entirely opposed to it. We shall continue to pursue the policy to which I have referred because we think not only that it is the right policy but that it yields goods results both in the short run and in the long run.**

### DISPUTE WITH PAKISTAN

"We have four major points of dispute with Pakistan—Kashmir, the treatment of minorities in East Pakistan resulting in large numbers of refugees coming over, evacuee property, and canal waters. The Kashmir issue has been before the Security Council for five years and recently the Council passed a resolution which we could not accept. During all these years, we have waited patiently for a proper consideration of the problem, and yet it is most strange that the Security Council has never given thought to the basic issues underlying the Kashmir problem. Because the Security Council has ignored basic facts and tried to bypass fundamental issues, it has often gone wrong. Its last resolution to which I have referred was even contrary to some of the decisions of the UN Commission itself. It is also opposed to the pledges and assurances we have given and from which we cannot resile. It has distressed us that two great countries should have sponsored such a resolution, which appears to us to be grossly unfair.

"We took this issue to the Security Council on the basis of Pakistan's aggression. Our territory had been invaded. We proposed on our own initiative a reference to the people. Even though part of our territory was in enemy occupation, we proposed to Pakistan that both countries should make a no-war declaration. This was refused.

**"Constant threats of war against us have been made and we have not retaliated. The whole history of these years shows how patient and peaceful we have been in spite of aggression, invasion and continuous provocation.**

"We have adhered to every assurance that we have given, because we have been anxious to secure a settlement by peaceful methods. We propose to continue this policy, because we are convinced that that is the right policy but we could not keep the Jammu and Kashmir State in a condition of political and constitutional inertia waiting from something that does not eventuate because of no fault of ours. Therefore a Constituent Assembly was convened. This Assembly is in the process of framing the State constitution in tune with the Constitution of India and has already passed important laws affecting land reform. In spite of the travail that Jammu and Kashmir has gone through, the State has made progress in many directions.

### DISRUPTIVE AGITATION

"Unfortunately, there has been an agitation in Jammu province which ostensibly aims at a closer union with India but, in fact, has the contrary effect. It is a disruptive agitation which can only do good to the enemies of the State and of India. I recognise that the people of Jammu have certain legitimate grievances and that economic conditions there are difficult. These matters should be attended to co-operatively and peacefully. The present agitation is basically communal and encouraged by communal organisations. It strikes therefore, at the every root of the policy according to which we are trying to build up our new India.

"We know that Pakistan was the child of communalism and the recent report of the Basic Principles Committee of the Pakistan Constituent Assembly makes it clear that the present leaders of Pakistan intend it to be a medieval theocracy, where non-Muslims may perhaps be tolerated but will have no equal or honourable existence. That also makes it evident what the basic difficulty of non-Muslims in Pakistan is. It is not surprising that they are unhappy in the present and look to the future with apprehension. It is not for me to criticise the internal policies of Pakistan. But we cannot shut our eyes to a policy which creates problems for these minorities and for us. Behind this narrow communal outlook, lies a wider policy which is utterly different from that pursued by us in our country. This is evident in many ways, most noticeably in the fact that one of the bravest soldiers of freedom and peace and reconciliation, has been in prison in Pakistan for about five years.

**"Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan was not only our great leader but the leader of those also who live in Pakistan now and his continued incarceration is a tragedy and a portent of the first magnitude, our hearts go out to him.**

## WAR OR THREATS NOT IN OUR LINE

### Need For Patience

"How then are we to meet this situation? Not by war or threats of war, because that is not policy but a failure of policy, and will not solve any problem, much less bring relief to those with whom we sympathise. It will only bring disaster to them and to all concerned.

Nor can we adopt the communal policy of Pakistan in retaliation or as a corrective. That policy is bound to fail in any country which adopts it, because it is wrong and out of tune with the modern age. It is strange that certain organisations in India, which raise their voices loudly against Pakistan, tend to become themselves more and more replicas of the Pakistan communal organisation. Evil cannot be conquered by evil. Our policy may appear slow and might not bring immediate results. That is the fate of many a problem in the world today, but delay in achieving our objective does not mean that we should, in our excitement, adopt evil or wrong courses of action and bring about disaster. In respect of those who suffer in Pakistan and with whom we are profoundly in sympathy, it is both a wrong and a dangerous course to seem to excite others and raise expectations when we are in no position to render effective assistance. Such course of action on our part would only render worse the position of those who already suffer.

### EVACUEE PROPERTY

"There is the problem of evacuee properties which affects millions of people. It is distressing that even this problem has not been solved yet. It is eminently a problem which can be dealt with dispassionately and even judicially. But all our proposals to this end have been rejected by Pakistan.

"The Canal waters issue again should depend for its decision on facts and a correct appreciation of the situation. This also is capable of easy solution if the proposals we have made are accepted. I am glad that an attempt is being made now with the help of the International Bank to get at these facts. Meanwhile, entirely false charges are continuously being made in Pakistan, accusing us of having stopped the flow of water through the Canals.

"It is unfortunate that all these questions which raise national and international issues, should be exploited for party purposes by communal organisations in India. The plight of the refugees is a matter which concerns the whole of India. It is not a party issue and all of us should join together in trying to help them and rehabilitate them. The Kashmir issue has become entangled in the web of international affairs and power politics. It is not considered objectively or dispassionately and it will take all our strength and patience to resolve the disentanglements. It is an issue which requires unity of national outlook on our part. Some of our people and our communal organisations, referring often to India's culture of the past, forget the very basis of that culture, which has a long tradition of tolerance. From the Buddha to Gandhiji, all the great souls of India have reminded us that it is through following right means that we achieve right ends, that it is through tolerance and compassion that people really advance.

### BASIC UNITY

"India is a country with a basic unity, but of great variety in religion, in cultural traditions and in ways of living. It is only by mutual forbearance and respect for each other, as the great Asoka taught, that we shall build up a strong, stable and co-operative community in the whole of India. Any other approach means disruption and disaster, apart from giving up the basic tradition of our riih heritage.

**"Some people talk of one nation, one culture, one language. That cry reminds me of some of the Fascist and Nazi slogans of old. We are one nation of course, but to try to regiment it in one way will mean discord and conflict and bitterness. It will put an end to the richness and variety of India and confine and limit the creative spirit and the joy in life of our people.**

"We have fourteen languages of India listed in the eight schedule to our Constitution. They are all great languages from the ancient, magnificent Sanskrit, which has still so much life in it, to the other languages nurtured by our ancestors in the soil of India.

### NATIONAL LANGUAGE

"We have rightly decided that Hindi should be the national language of India, because Hindi, more than others, fulfils the qualifications of a national language for this country. We must encourage it in every way and

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## LINGUISTIC PROVINCES

**"The decision to form the Andhra State has led to a renewal of demands for some other linguistic provinces. Some of these demands can probably be justified. Others have no such justification. But, in any event, it has to be realised that any widespread and more or less simultaneous change in the political geography of India will create very great problems and will strain our resources to the utmost. It would mean definitely our putting a stop to any real progress in accordance with our Five-Year Plan."**

**—JAWAHARLAL NEHRU.**

# Linguistic States Must Wait

(Continued From Page 16)

make it a fitting vehicle for modern thought and a suitable instrument for our work and creative activity. But at the same time we have to encourage the other great provincial languages also. There should be or need be no rivalry between them. I have been surprised to hear voices raised against Urdu. Urdu does not compete with Hindi now. It only claims a place which is its right by inheritance in the large household of India It is our language nurtured in our country, adding to the cultural richness of our people. Why should we reject it or consider it as something foreign? It is this spirit of intolerance, this parochial outlook, which is more dangerous for our cultural and other growth than anything else that can happen to us.

"In the name of culture, we hear slogans and loud cries which have no relation to culture or to the growth of the mind or spirit. In particular, the communal organisations are guilty of this narrow outlook which kills the spirit and the mind and weakens the nation. In a sense, they represent some medieval mentality; they stand for reaction in the political and the economic field, even though sometimes they talk in terms of some advanced social doctrine. They are the replicas in this country of what was known in Europe as Fascism and Nazism.

## CARVING OUT THE PROVINCES

### Factors That Weigh

Language is both a binding force and a separating one and we have to be very careful in the matter of languages in India, lest in our enthusiasm for unity we might not encourage disruption. We have seen how powerful are the sentiments for linguistic provinces. There is reason behind that sentiment. At the same time, provinces cannot be carved out merely on the basis of language.

**"There are other very important factors which have to be taken into consideration. It is true that where there is a powerful demand, we should pay heed to it, unless there are some insuperable obstacles in the way. It must be remembered that political changes delay other kinds of progress. A multiplicity of Governmental machinery means more expense and less efficiency.**

The formation of linguistic provinces means the diversion of our energy and resources from the major economic tasks of the day. If we get entangled in this business now, what happens to our Five-Year Plan? And if, in addition, such attempted redistribution involves conflict and bitterness, then, indeed, the ultimate result will be much worse. We are a mature people and we should not allow ourselves to be led away by sentiment without giving the fullest consideration to every aspect of the question.

"We have stated that where there is a well-established demand and the proposal meets with the general consent of those concerned, we should give effect to it. We have decided to do so in the case of Andhra and steps are being taken to that end. I earnestly hope that this will be achieved co-operatively with the least disturbance possible. Even so, there is going to be a great deal of upset and our meagre resources will have to be spent in other ways than intended.

**OTHER DEMANDS**

"The decision to form the Andhra State has led to a renewal of demands for some other linguistic provinces. Some of these demands can probably be justified. Others have no such justification. But, in any event, it has to be realised that any widespread and more or less simultaneous change in the political geography of India will create very great problems and will strain our resources to the utmost. It would mean definitely, our putting a stop to any real progress in accordance with our Five-Year Plan. It might weaken national unity which is the foundation for everything else. Therefore, I would earnestly suggest that while establishing the Andhra State, we should wait to see the consequences that flow from it and then take into consideration any like problems elsewhere. We should concentrate now on the Five-Year Plan and having accomplished it we can then go ahead with added strength to solve other problems.

**HYDERABAD**

There is talk of the disintegration of Hyderabad State. Such disintegration would upset the whole balance of the South and lead to innumerable new problems. To all these we should give the most careful consideration and due time.

**"For the next few years at any rate, we must postpone consideration of such problems and concentrate on economic advance. We dare not play about with our country or do things that weaken it when the world hovers on the brink of war.**

"We have a large number of States in the country. Part "A" States have a great deal of autonomy. Part "B" States are approximating to the Part "A" States and before long, there will be no major difference left. Part "C" States are generally small. The integration of Part "B" States has been a great achievement and has brought improvement in many ways to them. But it has also brought a higher scale of expenditure on the machinery of Government and this is a great burden. The addition to the number of States and thereby to the expenditure on Governmntal machinery will add to this burden and will result in reducing standards, when we are anxious to improve them.

**DANGER OF BALKANISATION**

"We should think rather in terms of reducing the number of States or in having some common features in States which would lessen the expenditure at the top. We have to choose between the development of the country and Balkanization and consequent continuing low standards of life.

"The major and most urgent problem for us today is that of economic advance, advance not only for the nation as a nation but in the conditions of masses of people who live in it. We have to fight poverty and unemployment and improve the conditions of life of our people. Our resources are limited, even though our wish to progress is great. It is for this purpose that the Five-Year Plan has been evolved, after a great deal of thought and consultation. This Plan initiates a process of balanced economic development of the country with a view to raising the standard of living and bringing about an increasing measure of economic equality and opportunities for employment.

"I shall not discuss this complicated Plan here, because the argument is given in the Plan itself, to which I would invite attention. That Plan is not based on any doctrinaire approach and is not rigid. It is modest in a sense, and yet it has far-reaching consequences.

**"I have no doubt that if we succeed in implementing this Plan, we shall then be in a position to go ahead at a much faster pace. The Plan does not limit our growth in any direction. Although there is a private sector, our stress is laid on the public sector which should progressively expand.**

"Though the development of industry is exceedingly important, special stress has been laid on agriculture, because that is the basis of our economy. In particular, we must make our

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## SUBJECTS COMMITTEE DISCUSSIONS

(Continued from Page 13, Col. 2)

ty-two years. That is not enough. Things have changed."

Participating in the lively and at times acrimonious debate, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Chief Minister of Madras, said, "I must take this opportunity to warn people against going back to an idea which, in my opinion, is a tribal idea. Civilization has proceeded from the tribal idea to territorial democratic government."

The fact that one had accepted an idea at one time, he suggested, should not mean, that he was committed to it for all time. Sometimes one had to think out the original principle also; otherwise no progress could take place and no errors could be corrected.

**AZAD'S APPEAL**

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad also appealed for calm consideration of the problem.

Mr. N. V. Gadgil, who moved the resolution, said he did not think that any responsible person holding office in the Congress would ever think of dishonouring past promises.

The severest critic of the attitude adopted by the Central Government so far was Mr. Hanumanthaia, Chief Minister of Mysore.

**He said that to insist on agreed solutions among the parties concerned would be to talk the language of Wavell and Linlithgow.**

The present nominated Working Committee of the Congress, he said, was "hardly the body that would be able to tackle this problem successfully. After your being elected as the President of the Congress, you would have the real opinion of the country if you had at least an elected Working Committee. Because of its structure, the nominated Steering Committee or Working Committee has not been able to reflect the true opinion in the country."

Mr. Hanumanthaiya suggested that the question of linguistic states should be thrashed out in a conference of Chief Ministers and Presidents of Provincial Congress Committees. "Either we say that certain linguistic states are to be formed or we say definitely that these should not be formed."

The present resolution, he said would only keep alive the agitation for Linguistic States.

He agreed that informing linguistic states, factors like administrative convenience and national defence should be taken into consideration. No doubt the Five-Year Plan should be worked but he was afraid that this argument about the Five-Year Plan, like King Charles' head, cropped up in connection with any and every proposition. What had the Five-Year Plan to do with the mere readjustment of boundaries? The South Indian States would not jump into the Arabian Sea or Bay of Bengal if Linguistic States were formed. On the other hand, to the extent that there was no linguistic state, the popularity of the plan suffered.

He suggested the appointment of a Boundary Commission to go into the boundaries of every state.

Mr. Hanumanthiya emphasised that this problem must be solved under Mr. Nehru's leadership. "Some of us unruly persons," he said, "will not listen to anybody except you."

Mr. Nehru had a sharp retort for those who suggested that Mysore had been very enthusiastic about linguistic state. He said that the Mysore legislature would not agree to a Karnataka province and "they have told me so personally, by letter and by telegram." They might have changed their minds, he said, but to say that they had agreed to this was "absolutely wrong."

The strong feelings of Tamil and Andhra members over Madras city were expressed by members from these two areas.

The Subjects Committee passed a non-official resolution moved by Mr. Mahaoir Singh (Uttar Pradesh), viewing with "grave concern" the developments in Ceylon with regard to people of Indian origin.

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NANAL NAGAR, Jan. 17 (UPI): Mr. Prithvi Raj Kapoor, the noted character actor and a member of the Council of States, gave a variety entertainment at the Subjects Committee Pandal here tonight. The entire proceeds of the programme are earmarked to aid the South African peoples struggle against racialism.

# Nation Backs Nehru's Stand

(Continued from Page 13)

**ducting themselves in the fear of the atom bomb.**

That has given us a spell of peace for the time being. Let us hope that the atom will not be used for destructive purposes because of its immense destructive character."

The Madras Chief Minister said that when they were advocating peace and no war to other nations, they should adopt the same in respect of their immediate neighbours. "Let us not act and induce them to say 'what are you doing when you are advising us to keep peace".

Mr. Hariharnath Sastri (U.P.) seconded the resolution.

Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, who was specially called to speak, said that India's Foreign Policy had earned for this country a very high place in the world. During the recent tour of the Middle East she had found that those countries were looking to India to show them the path for their own progress. Everywhere Mahatma Gandhi's policy of non-violence was praised and people had begun to feel more and more that this polcy alone could bring peace to the world.

Mr. Nehru then invited Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, who had piloted the Indian resolution on Korea at the United Nations, to speak.

Mr. Menon, who was addressing the Congress for the first time, pointed out that India, with her vast population and a tradition and history, today formed "the link between the great world of the West and the rising world of the East." "Whether we look at it from our responsibility as human beings for the advancement of our civilization or as nationals of our country to secure for ourselves opportunities for development," said Mr. Menon, "peaceful conditions in the world are necessary. We are, by our history, by our more recent history, the legacy of Gandhiji and the peaceful evolution of our freedom, fitted to contribute for the peace. Even if we were not, the world has an idea that we are probably fitted to do so and they look to us to a very great extent."

India's Foreign Policy, said Mr. Menon, was not neutrality. A country with responsibility at the United Nations and a responsibility to posterity could not have a neutral policy. Therefore her policy was an independent policy. "We do not approach any problem with a pre-determination. We are not partisans in this world conflict of civil war."

In the civil war in Korea, said Mr. Menon, there were two armed camps in each of which there were large numbers of people who did not want to participate, but nevertheless were drawn into it.

**During the three years of the Korean War, two million people had been decimated, a majority of them women and children.**

The whole land of Korea lay waste and was a shambles. Tremendous armies, estimated at half a million on one side and very nearly the same on the other, faced each other. Air power and arms of all kinds were massed in a quantity unprecedented in war.

India had an interest in Korea because she was interested in peace.

The war in Korea was not an American war or a British war but a United Nations war. Therefore, whatever private views one might have about any phase of it India's responsibility as a member of the United Nations to bring it to an end as quickly as possible became even more pointed than it otherwise would have been.

So ultimately, India decided to make a move for solution of the Korean issue, he said. They attempted to find a solution, but they had no illusion; they knew that no words could change the realities of the situation.

Shri Krishna Menon said that they never claimed that the solution suggested by India was perfect. It was an attempt and a careful attempt to bring the two warring parties together. What they had suggested could have been a possible solution or at least the basis on which the two parties could go ahead.

Concluding, he said India's foreign policy was to have international peace and she would not stop her efforts for peace, whatever obstacles she might have to face.

After Shri Menon's speech, Shri Paripurnanad Varma (U.P.) supported the resolution. Shri Nehru's foreign policy, he said, deserved the fullest support of every single person.

At this stage, Mr. Taeb Slim of Tunisia, spoke to convey his country's thanks to India and Congress for the help they had given to the cause of Tunisia.

They in Tunisia were confident that the struggle in Tunisia was bound to be successful, he added.

The French who were preaching democracy had committed many atrocities in Tunisia, said Mr. Slim.

Conveying the message of friendship and thanks from the Tunisian Neo-Dastur leader, Mr. Habib Bourvuiba, who is in prison, Mr. Slim said, the Tunisian people were determined to continue their fight and hoped that India would continue to help their just struggle.

**Shri Chingalayarayan (Madras) thereafter supported the resolution and said the centre of gravity had now shifted from Europe to Asia and India's policy in foreign affairs had favourably affected the course of events.**

Thereafter, the resolution was put to vote and passed unanimously.

At this stage, the plenary session adjourned till 8 a.m. tomorrow.

## NEHRU'S REVELATIONS

(Continued from Page 13, Col. 1)

leaders concerned, before a decision could be taken."

Mr. Nehru said that this showed that "our mind was working on the formation of the Andhra Province long before Mr. Sriramulu undertook his fast."

## Manoeuvres Of Powers

NANAL NAGAR, Jan. 17 (UPI): Departing from the text of his Presidential address, Shri Nehru scouted all talks of "North India seeking to dominate the South".

Such a talk, he told the plenary session of the Congress, was loose, baseless and dangerous. All parts of India had to live together and progress evenly.

Speaking on communalism the Congress President deviated from the text. He warmed up when he referred to the "fantastic, baseless, slanderous and false", propaganda in a section of the press. He was amazed how some papers went on fabricating things from their fertile brains.

In this connection, Shri Nehru instanced the press report which said the British Labour leader, Mr. Clement Attlee was to attend the Congress session.

Another remark of Shri Nehru which did not find a place in his address related to the latest Anglo-American resolution on Kashmir.

**He wondered why these powers had put forward this resolution knowing fully well that India could not accept it. If these powers thought that India could be coerced into anything they were mistaken. India was always open to conviction, but would not be prepared to give up what she considered right, simply because some one else threatened her or tried to coerce her.**

## 8 'Iron Guard' Men To Stand Trial

CAIRO, Jan. 17: Eight men, including former members of ex-King Farouk's "Iron Guard" will shortly be brought to trial accused of implication in the murder of Lt Abdel Kader Taha last March.

AMERICAN MARKETS

# MILLS AND TRADE INTERESTS BUY COTTON ON SETBACKS

## Wall Street Prices Lower With Limited Business

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.

**Cotton prices closed steady ending a session of irregular swings over a range of 30 points. The previous two day's price acted as an agent for week-end realizing and hedge selling throughout the day, although mills and others trade interests were moderate buyers on setbacks.**

Weakness in outside markets like stocks and grain went a long way toward shaping market sentiment.

Toward the close the liquidating movement abated and prices moved ahead under covering by day traders along with buying credited to California crop accounts.

Traders expressed mixed opinions a few thought the rise of the past few days was mainly technical correction and that the long term trend will still depend upon export business pickup in textile buying or some other bullish incentives.

Yet private market advisory service urged clients to "cover shorts and stay neutral."

The Consus Bureau report on December consumption was a disappointment it placed the use last month at 697,934 bales. The trade expected the figure well above 700,000 bales market.

The certificated stock available for contract delivery took another jump of 1,140 bales over night going to a new high of 167,195 miles.

Th e market opened off two to 18 points. After easing as much as 39 points in the forenoon the market then seasawed irregularly to close on a rally and a net 16 lower to 11 points higher.

| Delivery | Open. | High | Low | Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Spot | | | | 33.10 |
| March | 32.75 | 32.85 | 32.55 | 32.82 |
| May | 33.26 | 33.35 | 33.05 | 33.28 |
| July | 33.58 | 33.71 | 33.42 | 33.68 |
| Oct. | 33.61 | 33.74 | 33.50 | 33.68 |
| Dec. | 33.69 | 33.80 | 33.55 | 33.75 |
| March | 33.75 | 33.80 | 33.71 | 33.99 |
| May | 33.82 | 33.98 | 33.70 | 33.95 |
| NEW ORLEANS | | | | |
| Spot | | | | 32.10 |
| March | 32.73 | 33.80 | 33.56 | 33.76 |
| May | 33.27 | 33.29 | 33.04 | 33.24 |
| July | 33.57 | 33.63 | 33.40 | 33.59 |
| Oct. | 33.60 | 33.70 | 33.52 | 33.65 |
| Dec. | 33.66 | 33.74 | 33.60 | 33.73 |
| March | 33.70 | 33.85 | 33.70 | 33.88 |
| May | 33.70 | 33.78 | 33.72 | 33.88 |

**NEW YORK STOCK PRICES**

Stock prices turned lower in delayed reaction today setting it in the afternoon after low narrow mained unchanged.

Dealings totalled 1,710,000.

Of 1,185 issues traded 250 advanced, 652 declined and 283 remained unuchanged.

Prices dropped sharply about two points or more in trading which forced tickeers behind as much as two minutes for a brief period and then started up again closing generally above the lows.

Rails which were under pressure from the President's move to turn the tidelands over to the navy had losses ranging over five. Most rails lost over a point while were mixed. Steelc lost fractionally. The turnover on the American stock exchange totalled 530,000.

The turnover in bonds came to 3,910,000 dollars.

**US STEEL PRICE RANGES**

NEW YORK, Jan. 16: On the New York market today, the following were price changes of US steel.

High: 43-1/4, Low: 42-3/8. Close: 42-7/8.

**NEW YORK EXCHANGE RATES**

NEW YORK, Jan. 16: The following were exchange rates on the New York market today.

Canada, US: 1.03-1/2 dollars.
England: 2.81-3/8 official.
England: 2.57-2.60 unofficial.
30-Day Futures: 2.81.
90-Day Futures: 2.81-1/2.
Australia: 2.51-1/4.
New Zealand 2.80-1/2.
S. Africa: 2.81-3/4.
Holland: .2630.
Switzerland: .2331.
Iraq: 2.81-7/8.
Hong Kong: .1765.

**BRITAIN PRODUCES MORE STEEL**

LONDON, Jan. 16: The British steel industry produced slightly more steel during its first full year under nationalization than it did during the last year under private ownership official s wed on Friday.

The British Iron and Steel Federation placed the 1952 output at 16,418,000 tons compared to 16,296,000 tons during 1950.

The industry was nationalized in 1951 under legislation introduced by the Government of former Labour Prime Minister Clement Attlee.

The Federation statement said that the 1952 figure exceeded by 500,000 tons the target set for the year.

It gave the 1953 target as 17,500,000 tons. It said production records were for the last four months of 1952.

In December for instance the output was 313,700 tons compared to 296,300 tons in December 1950.

**NEW YORK COPRA PRICES**

On the New York market today, the price of copra was quoted at US 225 dollars per short ton.

Cocoanut oil was quoted at 16-2/4 cents per pound asked

**CHICAGO GRAINS**

Grains declined under the leadership of rye and soyabeans under pressure of increase liquidation attributed partly to easiness of cotton and the stock market which disclosed lack of buying interest. Selling of soyabeans reflected the lower trend in vegetable oil and meal prices. Exporters purchased wheat early against sales of two cargoes of United States hard wheat to United Kingdom and fifteen thousands tons to Mexico overnight. However larger amounts of wheat were sold again placed in Canada with Japan taking four cargoes and Karachi one cargo. Additionally United Kingdom bought moderate amounts of Canadian wheat.

**CHICAGO WHEAT**

March 2.30-1|2
May 2.33-3|4.
July 2.33-1|8.
September 2.34-3|4.

## Cotton Stock In Bombay

| | Bales |
|---|---|
| Export by Rail from 1st Sept. 1952 to 15th Jan. 1953 | 147829 |
| Estimated mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1952 to 15th Jan. 1953 | 436477 |
| Same period last year | 392172 |
| Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 15th Jan. 1953 | 355002 |
| Same time last year | 258235 |

## Castorseeds May

BOMBAY, Jan. 17

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Opening | 133 | 4 | 0 |
| Highest | 134 | 4 | 0 |
| Lowest | 130 | 12 | 0 |
| Close | 131 | 0 | 0 |

# LONDON MARKETS

**LONDON COPRA AND OIL**

Copra Philippines Cif U.K. N. E. in Bulk 250 dollars seller.

Copra Straits Cif U.K. N. E. Basis Ports Jan-Feb. £92 nom February|March £90-1|4 seller.

Copra Mozambique had quality C and F U.K. North European basis Ports 6850.

Coconutoil Crude Straits Cif 150 D. Ready Italy 3 10 6

Coconutoil Crude Ceylon Cif P.L.T. Jan £121.

Palmoil Belgian Congo Cif P M T Jan-Feb. 11.000.

**LONDON ZINC PRICES**

The following were closing prices of Zinc on the London market today:—

January 90 1/2, 91
April 90 1/4, 90 3/4

The market tone was firm but irregular.

In the afternoon session, the following were closing rates:—

January 90, 90 1/2
April 89 3/4, 90

Market tone quiet, easier.

**LONDON PEPPER PRICES**

The pepper market was idle today.

Lampong, Muntok, Sarawak and Malabar spot as well as January were unchanged. February was quoted at 875 nom.

**LONDON SILVER PRICE**

On the London market today, the price of silver for both spot and forward was quoted at 73 1/2 pence per ounce.

**LONDON MERCURY UNCHANGED**

The price of mercury was unchanged on the London market today.

# Produce Market

BOMBAY, Jan. 17.

The produce market was steady and all qualities of groundnuts were quoted at Rs. 33|-. There was moderate improvement in oil quotations Linseed F|M. was placed at Rs. 25|12. Kardi F.M. was quoted at Rs. 20|4 and Khursani was placed at Rs. 26|4.

Quotations were as under:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **GROUNDNUTS** | | | |
| Bold FM | 33 | 4 | 6 |
| Khandesh New | 33 | 0 | 0 |
| Bold Ready | 33 | 0 | 0 |
| Madras | 33 | 0 | 0 |
| Groundnut Oil Railway Receipts | 17 | 5 | 0 |
| February | 17 | 7 | 0 |
| March | 17 | 9 | 0 |
| **LINSEEDS** | | | |
| Bold Ready delivery | 27 | 4 | 0 |
| Satna small ready | 26 | 0 | 0 |
| Oil | 14 | 8 | 0 |
| **CASTORSEEDS OIL** | | | |
| May | 134 | 0 | 0 |
| Ready Madras quality | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Oil First Pressure | 19 | 4 | 0 |
| Oil Bazar quality | 17 | 12 | 0 |

## Position Of Scheduled Banks

The following is the statement of the position of scheduled banks as at the close of business on the 9th January:—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Demand Liabilities in in India | |
| (i) Borrowings from banks (A) | 11,70,12,000 |
| (ii) Other demand liabilities | 509,69,67,000 |
| Time Liabilities in India | |
| (i) Borrowings from banks (A) | 1,87,00,000 |
| (ii) Other time liabilities | 313,37,16,000 |
| Cash in India | 33,88,02,000 |
| Balances with the Reserve Bank in India | 43,02,28,000 |
| Balances with other banks in current account in India | 10,59,37,000 |
| Money at call and short notice in India | 14,70,37,000 |
| Investments (at book value) in India in Central and State Government securities including Treasury Bills and Treasury Deposit Receipts | 315,97,12,000 |
| Advances in India | 450,52,70,000 |
| Inland Bills purchased and discounted in India | 32,33,39,000 |

**SINGAPORE RUBBER PRICES**

SINGAPORE, Jan. 16 (UPA):—The market steadied today and there was some outside buying. But the trade showed little interest at higher levels.

# SHARE BAZAR CLOSED

BOMBAY, Jan. 17.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was officially closed today: Tata Steel Defds were quoted at Rs. 1708|12 to Rs. 1710|- and Indian Irons were quoted at Rs. 23|8.

Later on there was increased selling and Tata Steel Defds declined at Rs. 1692-8.

# BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, Jan. 17.

The local cotton market was quiet today under moderate selling.

At the opening February delivery was quoted at Rs. 653|8 and there being absence of buyers, the market declined at Rs. 650|8. May delivery was quoted at Rs. 663|8.

Later on there was increased selling on reports of beneficial rain in Punjab. The market closed at 2 p.m. as under:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| I.C.C. Feb. | 645 | 8 | 0 |
| I.C.C. May | 659 | 8 | 0 |

## BULLION MARKET CLOSED

BOMBAY, Jan. 17.

Today being election of Directors, the Bullion market remained closed.

Privately the Silver was quoted at Rs. 154-2.

## Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, Jan. 17.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 120 D. Ready Japan | 4 | 7 | 0 |
| 150 D. Ready Japan | 4 | 6 | 0 |
| 120 D. Ready Italy | 4 | 2 | 0 |
| 150 D. Ready Steel | 3 | 10 | 0 |
| 150 D. Box Jan. | 734 | | |
| 150 D. Box Feb. | 736 | | |
| 2\|40 Staple Jan. | 772 | | |
| 2\|40 staple Feb. | 750 | | |

# Calcutta Stock Exchange

CALCUTTA, Jan. 17 (PTI): The market continued steady and active round all sections. The volume of business was moderate. Government securities were unchanged. Following are today's final transactions upto 1 p.m.—

SECURITIES: Three per cent Govt. Paper 83 s. lot, 3 per cent Loan 1986 83 s. lots, 3 per cent Loan 1957 98|10 s. lot.

BANKS: Hindustan Comm. Bank 9|6, United Comm. Bank 34|12, United Bank of India 3|15.

COTTONS: Elgin Mills 16.

COALS: Bengal 512, Burrakur 10|8.

JUTES: Anglo-India 220, Belvedere 205 s. lots, Caledonian 181 s. lot, Howrah 23|11 cum div., Nuddea 45 s.o. lot.

ENGINEERINGS: Bhartia Elec. Steel 11|2, Brit. Building and Iron 4|11, Burn & Co. 247, Ind. Iron 23|5, Marshalls 6|3.

MISCELLANEOUS: Ind. Copper 3|2, Consolidated Tin 1|3, Karanpura Dev. 15|2, Metal Coprn. 5|13, Tavoy Tin As. 9, Sone Valley Cement 6|8, Airways India Ltd. 8|7, Engelo Bros. 18|14 ct., BIC 9|5, F & C Osler 4|8, Ind. Cables 18|4, Ind. National Airways 3|8, Jardine Henderson 126 s. lot, Martin Burn 18|10, Metal BOC 18|14, BB Petrol 1|5, Shree Gopal Paper 16|10, Titaghur Paper 34|2, India Steamship 6|5.

SUGARS: Carew & Co. 4|6, Dyer Meakin Breery 5|4 ct.

TEAS: East India 15|6, Huldibari 15|12, Jaybirpara 17|12, Seajuli 12|8 s.o. lot.

**PARIS GOLD PRICE**

PARIS, Jan. 16 (UPA): On the Paris Bourse today, the price of gold was quoted at 503 Francs per gram.

AMSTERDAM: Prices again improved in all round better activity. Internations advanced by upto two points on public demand, foreign offerings of Aku have temporarily ried up. Shippings and estates moved higher. Guilder investments, however extended yesterday's weakness. Premium was nil and certificates totalled 683.

# GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, Jan. 17.

| | | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2½ * Loan 1954 | | 98 | 3 |
| 2-3/4* Loan 1955 | .. | 98 | 3 |
| 2½% Loan 1961 | .. | 90 | 6 |
| 2½% Loan 1960 | .. | 93 | 7 |
| 2½* Loan 1962 | .. | 91 | 2 |
| 2½% Loan 1976 | .. | 82 | 12 |
| 3 % Loan 1953-35 | .. | 100 | 3 |
| 3 % Loan 1957 | .. | 98 | 9 |
| 3 % Loan 1958 | .. | 98 | 6 |
| 3 % Loan 1959-61 | .. | 96 | 0 |
| 3 % Loan 1963-65 | .. | 92 | 6 |
| 3 % Loan 1964 | .. | 92 | 7 |
| 3 % Loan 1966-68 | .. | 90 | 6 |
| 3 % Loan 1970-75 | .. | 86 | 8 |
| 3 % Loan 1986 or later | .. | 82 | 13 |
| 3½% Loan 1954-59 | .. | 100 | 4 |
| 4 % Loan 1960-70 | .. | 101 | 4 |
| 4½% Loan 1955-60 | .. | 103 | 6 |
| 4½% Loan 1958-63 | .. | 105 | 8 |
| 3 % Bom Govt. Loan 1955 | | 98 | 12 |
| 3 % Bom. Govt Loan 1956 | | 98 | 12 |
| 3 % Bom Govt Loan 1958 | | 97 | 4 |
| 3 % Bom. Govt Loan 1960 | | 94 | 0 |
| 3 % Bom. Govt Loan 1962 | | 92 | 4 |
| 3 % Mad Govt Loan 1955 | | 98 | 4 |
| 3 % Mad Govt. Loan 1959 | | 96 | 0 |
| 3 % Mad Govt. Loan 1960 | | 94 | 4 |
| 3 % M.P Govt. Loan 1955 | | 98 | 4 |
| 3 % M.P Govt Loan 1960 | | 94 | 4 |
| 3½% Bom Municipal | 1965 | 91 | 4 |
| 3½% Bom. Municipal | 1977 | 85 | 0 |
| 3½% Bom. Municipal | 1979 | 85 | 0 |
| 3½% W Bengal | 1962 | 97 | 12 |
| 4 % Madras 1964 | .. | 100 | 0 |
| 4 % U.P. 1964 | .. | 90 | 0 |
| 3¾ M. P | 1962 | 97 | 12 |
| 3½% Bom Municipal | 1966 | 96 | 0 |
| 4 % Bombay 1964 | .. | 100 | 2 |
| 4 % W. Bengal 1964 | .. | 99 | 14 |
| 4 % Madras 1964 | .. | 100 | 0 |
| 4 % U. P 1964 | .. | 99 | 14 |
| 4 % Bom. Municipal | 1964 | 92 | 12 |
| 4 % Bom. Port Trust | 1974 | 98 | 8 |
| 5 % Bom Municipal | 1959 | 105 | 0 |
| 6 % Bom Municipal | 1954 | 103 | 8 |

# *Gracias Is Now A Full Prince Of The Church*

ROME, Jan. 17 (PTI-Reuter). A Vatican "Monsignor of the Wardrobe" accompanied by two "secret Chamberlains of Cloak and sword was yesterday ceremoniously presented to Cardinal Gracias, Archbishop of Bombay, the last emblem of his rank as a Prince of the Catholic Church.

This was the Cardinal's red hat, traditional symbol of the Cardinalate, which Pope Pius Twelve, conferred on seventeen new Cardinals in a great public consistory in Saint Peters on January 15.

Cardinal Gracias will take the 2-foot wide oval hat, with its fifteen silken tassles hanging on either side, back to Bombay with him when he returns early next month. But he will never wear it.

It will lie on his catafalque after death and will later be hung in the Caholic Cathedral in Bombay until it rots away.

The Indian, Ceylonese and Pakistan students at religious colleges in Rome attended the ceremony of the handing over of the hat.

# M.P.'s Fast For Karnatak

HUBLI, Jan. 17 (PTI): Mr. T. R. Nesvi. M.P. has undertaken a seven-days fast on the issue of the formation of Karnatak Province.

Mr. Nesvi, who commenced his fast on Thursday said that "though the formation of Karnatak Province along with that of Andhra State is quite appropriate and proper it is becoming not only difficult but also going beyond our reach." Therefore he

## KENYATTA IS ILL

KAPENGURIA, Jan. 17 (PTI-Reuter): Jomo Kenyatta, aged 59 chief accused in the Mau Mau Trial is suffering from sinus trouble it was stated yesterday.

Kungu Karumba, another of the six accused is also receiving medical attention. Kenyatta has been suffering from violent headaches for the past week.

## Power Cut In Mysore

BANGALORE, Jan. 16 (UPI): The Government of Mysore has decided to impose with immediate effect a 40 per cent cut in the supply of electric power to consumers in Bangalore, Mysore and other places. The cut is the result of the depletion of water in the Krishnarajasagar reservoir on account of the failure of monsoon.

# talking of BOOKS

IN FLESH & BLOOD

## A REAL BASKERVILLE TRACED!

### Sensational Disclosure Of Characters In Conan Doyle's Masterpiece 'The Hound'

**THE two most general thoughts conjured up by Dartmoor are the prison and 'The Hound' of the Baskervilles. When I first read "The Hound" as a boy, I was staying at a tiny hamlet in the very heart of the Moor, and the impact of that first impression in those surroundings has been with me ever since.**

As an ardent Holmesian the two Dartmoor stories, "The Hound" and "Silver Blaze," always had a special fascination for me, and for a long time I cherished the idea of making what Holmes would have called "a small monograph" relating the fictional places that Doyle named to the actual spots on the Moor.

When the Marylebone Council made a Sherlock Holmes exhibition in Baker Street part of the Festival of Britain celebrations, my appetite was rewhetted, and I began to make some researches.

#### DEVONSHIRE NAME

In the course of my various inquiries, both of people and places, I found that there existed a real Baskerville; and that he was the Baskerville. Now there are quite a lot of Baskerville in Devon, and indeed it is looked upon locally as a Devonshire name, though actually I believe it is Huguenot in origin.

**However, the rumour was that this particular Baskerville was the man from whom the name had originated, and whom Conan Doyle had known when he began to write the book.**

I was finally able to find the old gentleman, take his photograph and get a great deal of authentic and original information on how the book came to be written; and he kindly lent me his first edition of "The Hound" so that I could photograph the inscription on the fly-leaf apologizing for "borrowing" his name.

At the age of eighty-two, he had a clear and vivid memory of those very early days in his life when, as a young coachman, he had driven Doyle in a carriage and pair all over the Moor to find suitable settings for the story.

The way it came about was this: Conan Doyle had a friend who was a country gentleman called Fletcher Robinson, living on the fringe of Dartmoor, with whom he stayed, and apparently Robinson told him the legend of the phantom hound, still very prevalent on the Moor in various forms. Doyle was struck with the possibilities of the legend as the basis of a novel, but at first never thought of it in connection with Sherlock Holmes. He did eventually turn it into what most people think is the best of all the Holmes sagas.

#### OTHER CLAIMANTS

At that time young Baskerville was Robinson's groom and frequently drove his carriage, and so took Conan Doyle on many of his research trips, and long and arduous they must have been for Dartmoor covers a vast area, and Doyle covered most of it, though in the book he did a great deal of physical compression. For instance the "Great Grimpen Mire," the prison, the hut circles, and Baskerville Hall all appear in the book as within possible walking distance of each other; but Grimspound, many of the huts, and Dartmoor Prison are at least ten miles apart; and the reputed site of "Grimpen Mire" is Fox Tor Mire, which is on the Plymouth side of the Moor many more miles away. "Coombe Tracey" is Bovey Tracey, and again is many, many miles from either.

The location of Baskerville Hall is very much in doubt. Harry Baskerville is sure that it is Heatree House near Manaton, but there seem to be at least three other claimants; only unfortunately none of them has anything approaching a "yew alley."

**IN the following article written in John o'London's Christmas Books Number by Stuart Black, an ardent Holmesian, after a close research of the people and places immortalised by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle of the Sherlock Holmes fame, in his two masterpieces 'The Hound of the Baskervilles' and "Silver Blaze," gives his results.**

**He makes the startling revelation that 'there existed a real Baskerville and that he was 'the' Baskerville. He is 82-year old Harry M. Baskerville (still living in flesh and blood) who in his young days drove Conan Doyle over Dartmoor, as the groom of Fletcher Robinson, a country gentleman living on the fringe of Dartmoor and who was a friend of Conan Doyle. The octogenarian still remembers all the doings of his youth.**

**We are also told that 'Silver Blaze' was "of course, the racehorse, belonging to Colonel Ross who was bred and trained at the racing stables at Kings Pyland," on the Moor. Mr. Black also throws light on the spectral hounds and the yew alleys and the belief that the horse was 'indeed a phantom'. Details of the adventures on Dartmoor that have thrilled millions of fans of Sherlock Holmes will be avidly snapped by readers.**

It is also to be feared that Doyle was far from the mark when he made Holmes live for some time in one of the prehistoric huts: for none of these, even the one that has been completely preserved and railed off, could possibly be lived in. for it has no trace of a roof and only the bare outline of its shell. There is, however, within almost a stone's-throw, a quite well-preserved shepherd's hut of much more recent times which may possibly have had a roof of sorts when Doyle saw it.

#### MAN OF HIS GENERATION

What of the man himself. who has bequeathed his name to one of the undying books of his generation? At over eighty he is alert, charming, and looks like an old professor, with his shock of white hair which never seems to have known a hat.

He misses nothing and remembers all these doings of his youth as though they were yesterday. He is well-known and loved character in his own right in the small market town where he lives, and you can see him often of an evening strolling with friends or his daughters along the by-pass, or sometimes on a Saturday going out with some cronies on a rabbiting expedition.

**He was naturally pleased to know that his portrait, in addition to having been hung in the London Salon of Photography, had gone to America with the Sherlock Holmes exhibition after it closed in Baker Street.**

As an old moorman, he is extremely interesting about the legends and myths that abound, and he can show you the spots where he had to wait while Conan Doyle explored the wildest places, and made notes for the quarry in which Selden the convict lay hidden until the hound killed him; the tor on which Watson espied his lonely watcher, not knowing it was Holmes; the morass where Stapleton chased his eternal butterflies; and even the house where Watson went by dog-cart to visit Laura Lyons at "Coombe Tracey."

There can be few people left alive now who know as much about the beginnings of that immortal tale as this quiet and unassuming old gentleman who gave his whole name (for his Christian name is Harry) to Sir Henry Baskerville, whose weird and terrible adventures on the lonely expanse of Dartmoor have thrilled many generations of the youth of the English-speaking world.

#### DOYLE'S THRILLER

Probably it is my own Devonian upbringing, coupled with a lifelong association with Dartmoor, that has made me look on the two Sherlock Holmes stories that were laid on the Moor as among the best and most thrilling that Doyle ever wrote. It is very difficult, when one has known and grown up with books that one has read and re-read over the years, to form a cold, balanced judgment.

I happened to begin my Holmesian career with the "Memoirs," and this collection has always seemed to me far better than the earlier "Adventures," with the exception of the story of the immortal Irene Adler in the "Scandal in Bohemia." I find myself, therefore, with a peculiar fondness for the first story in the "Memoirs." "Silver Blaze," which again may be partly due to the fact that I read it originally in the right setting, while staying in the heart of Dartmoor.

#### "SILVER BLAZE"

I have known detractors. People who want to know when the landlady Mrs. Turner turned into Mrs. Hudson Who was Mrs. Watson. and how many of her were there? And who ever heard of racing stables on Dartmoor?

"Silver Blaze" was, of course, the racehorse belonging to Colonel Ross, which was bred and trained at the racing stables at Kings Pyland, on the Moor. I admit that the Moor is a most unlikely place for a racing establishment. but the fact remains that thre was one. and what is more it is still there. though it has passed through many changes since it was built, and its last use was as a branch of the Devon County Library.

As a lad, I remember watching the horses at exercise on one of

(Continued on Page 23, Col. 1)

## UNCLE TOM'S CABIN IN GUJARATI

**MANAVATA NA LILANI: Translated by Sri Shashin Oza. Published by R. R. Sheth and Co., Bombay No. 2. Price Rs. 6-4-0.**

"Manavata na Lilani" is a translation of that immortal book "Uncle Tom's Cabin" by Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe. Written in the 19th century. the book achieved immediate popularity and went a long way in changing public opinion as regards slavery. It has a deeply emotional appeal and that is why when all the other works of Mrs. Stowe have sunk into restful oblivion, "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is being translated in all the languages of the world and captivates the hearts of thousands of readers. It has already been translated twice in Gujarati. Sri Oza has made a third attempt.

He has done well in not trying to produce an adaptation. For all breat books are so famous that the characters and scenery, being very well known, just cannot bear transplantation. They have to be translated directly, or not at all. Sri Oza has attempted a direct translation, making a few changes here and there. These changes are not vital, and do not detract in any way from the power and the beauty of the original. The language is simple and forceful, but becomes ornate and poetic when scenes of dramatic intensity are described.

The translator being a professor, the language is exemplarily correct. But that is why the mistakes, though few in numbers, seem very glaring. Particularly so is the Gujarati rendering of the word "aunt" such a mispronounciation should be avoided in future editions. Some English idioms are rather awkwardly translated, but on the whole the translation is very good. It has succeeded in presenting to the Gujarati-knowing public all the celebrated characters in their original glory and it is some thing any translator can be proud of.

#### POWERFUL GRIP

Of the literary merit of the book nothing new remains to be said. A slight crudeness as far as technique and workmanship are concerned. is the only flaw in this remarkable book. It has a powerful grip over the emotional reader, and an ability of searching out and affecting the feeling of the so-called intellectuals. It has added to the world's gallery of fictional characters. some memorable portraits. Years after we have read the book we continue to remember the kind old face of Uncle Tom, the angelic smile at Eva and the well-meaning weakness of St. Clare. Human nature in all its varieties is seen in this book. Brutality as well as saintliness are portrayed faithfully. It is a vast world that we see in the pages of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin. We come across sin and repentance, tears and laughter, martyrdom and godliness. Man is seen here at his best and at his worst. Religion as a lifting force makes its presence felt at every juncture. Tragedy's realms are wide. It appeals to all the races through all times. And 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' is a great tragedy. That is the secret of its immense popularity.

Moreover, though it has already served its immediate purpose. the problem it has tackled is not out-dated. Branded as outcast legally, slavery rears its ugly head even to-day under various disguises. Wherever there is pain and suffering, bondage of some sort or other is behind it 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' teaches us how these bonds may be weakened by sympathy and love and ultimately destroyed by earnest faith coupled with action. Thus its message has a lasting value for all times.

Sri Oza will be thanked by many readers who have had no opportunity of reading this book in original. The publishers should keep up this practice of introducing excellent books in other languages to Gujarati readers through translation. It would be better for the common man though, if the prices are not kept so high as in this instance.

—D. G. P.

## Film Star As Litterateur

GULSHAN is an interesting collection of the Hindi stories of Shri Kishore Sahu, translated into easy Urdu by Shri Amanat Hilal. Kishor Shahu needs no introduction, as he is well known in the Screen world as a successful film world as a successful film director, producer and actor. This is his incursion into the world of literature and he has several collections of Hindi stories to his credit. The book under review has gone through three editions in Hindi under the title of "Tesu Ke Phool." This collection consists of 12 interesting stories which carry moral and reformist lessons. The author strictly advocates communal harmony in the interests of the nation and the country

The Urdu translation is done well in simple and commonly understandable language and does not allow one to guess that it is a translation and not the original work. It is expected that the book will receive a warm welcome from the Urdu reading public. PP. 224, Price Rs. 3/- Published by Hindustan Chitra, Chembur, Bombay.

## BEAUTY CONTEST SOUVENIR

**MISS INDIA BEAUTY PAGEANT CONTEST: Souvenir: Published by J. E. Norman & Co., Patanwala Bldg.. Connaught Road, Bombay 27- pp. 80, Price Rs. 2/-.**

The souvenir under review gives a detailed account, in words and illustrations, of the pageant of pulchritude that took place in Long Beach, when thirty of the most beautiful girls in the world gathered to win the "Miss Universe" contest. The co-sponsor of the contest in India, Mr. F. E. Patanwalla, of Messrs. Patanwalla Limitted, must be congratulated for the keen interest taken in the production of this souvenir. It provides a comprehensive survey of the contest in India in all its phases and also an account of the activities that preceded the finals at the Long Beach. California. Illustrated with photographs of beauties who were winners and runners-up in various selection contests and the finals, the magazine is well brought out attractively and makes an interesting reading. The pages providing the photographs of some of the girls who entered the contest will make an interesting addition for the collectors of pin-up girls.

*My Dear Sisters & Brothers*

**DO words fascinate you? Perhaps yes, and perhaps no. But to many they have a kind of irresistible charm and to such persons a dictionary offers as much pleasure as a story or a picture, writes Sister Noori Peermahomed.**

Strangely enough, the English Bible opens with the following sentence: "In the beginning was the word and the word was God." From that simple word God. a whole universe has been created and every day there are new words given to things which conveyed no meaning to man's mind before.

And why do words exist? They exist solely to express the vivid picture that is in the mind. In the English language there are very few words, so few that you can count them on your finger-tips, that have identical shades of meaning. Rarely do two words express the same idea, hence the man who deals with ideas has to do a great deal of selecting and choosing from a host of words before he feels satisfied with the exact expression of his ideas.

Ideas are concieved in the mind. But all minds are not capable of rendering worthwhile ideas. It is generally the mind which is educated to think and perceive rightly that is able to produce ideas, just as that soil which is fertilized and rich produces flowers and fruits. When an idea becomes fixed, it takes the form of an ideal. All great men have been so because of their ardent pursuit of some such ideal.

## Race For The Sea

In the sea there are no laws. Every fish can go where it likes, and there is often a great deal of trouble and muddle. All the creatures of the deep get in one another's way, because there are no streets, and no directors of traffic, and if a large fish gobbles up a small one, who swims across his nose, nobody says anything.

Things came to such a pass, says the legend, that once—a long time ago—the fish decided to have a King whose duty it would be to organise the ways of the ocean, though even that didn't work for long.

However, they tried it, but how to choose a King was a mystery. The whale was too large, the shark was not trustworhy the dolphin was too gay, and the cod too solemn.

"Let's swim for it," suggested the sprat.

That was a good idea. After a number of arguments, they all lined up near some rocks, and the scuffling and the changing of places took up a lot of time. The whiting said it would be swamped if it were near the whale, and the haddock objected to having the lobster so close to it. The pike, who was organising the race, reminded them dryly that the winner would have to be obeyed without a murmur, and gave them so much to think about that they came down and got into line.

## Competition Brings Envy

"Go!" shouted the pike.

Off they went! Fins and tails working, eyes strained, scales gleaming, and on and on through the cool green sea with the waves rolling on top of them and the wind watching them. Half way to the winning post the whale fell out and lay panting on top of the water. The crab and the lobster were nowhere to be seen. The sprat was hanging on to the tail of the shark who thought it was a sea spider tickling him, the rest of the fish were stretched out anyhow, one behind the other, straining every nerve to get in front of the one ahead. At last a great shout went up.

"Who's won?" panted the sole, who was among the strugglers.

"The herring!" they cried. "The herring's won!"

Then they all swam up to make their bow to the herring, but the sole was so disgusted to think that the common fish had won, and so envious that it sneered horribly at the King and its mouth got stuck in that ugly position!

Down to the bottom of the sea sank the sole to see if it could straighten out its mouth, but nothing could be done about it, and it has remained crooked ever since as a punishment. Next time you see a sole look at its mouth!

## Soap Bubbles

Aren't soap bubbles beautiful? Red, orange, yellow, blue green indigo and violet, these colours appear and disappear as the clear crystal soap bubble rises in the air. Soon alas very soon, even before you have had time to admire it to your heart's content, it bursts. Nothing is left of it. Once more you just see sunlight and thin air.

Have you ever wondered why soap bubbles have such fascinating lovely colours? Evidently, it seems that the sunlight is made up of these colours. A simple experiment, which any one of you can perform, will prove that white light is made up of these colours. Paint a cardboard disk with equal strips of the colours you see in a bubble, beginning from the inside and broadening out at the edge. When you have done that, mount it on a stick like a paper windmill. When the disk is made to go round fast, you will notice ahat the different bands of couours disappear and you can only see a white surface.

## Chameleon's Colours

Chameleons are champions at changing the colour of their skins. You may have heard that they change to match the colour of the background as a protective measure, but this is NOT so. These lizards, from six to twelve inches long, are not capable of controlling their colouring any more than you can stop yourself blushing when feeling embarrassed.

A chameleon has six different colours in its range:— grayish-white, pink, green, brown, yellow and black. It is most fascinating to watch a chameleon go from one to another colour in a few seconds. The changes of colour depend on:—

(a) The temperature (the amount of heat or cold).

(b) The amount of light present.

(c) The emotional state of the chameleon.

The third one might amuse you, but, if you annoy a chameleon, or shine a bright light on it, it will turn a mottled brown and then a dark green. If you place it in a cool, dark room, it will turn nearly white. Why is this?

## Layers Of The Skin

Just as you and I have a layer of skin containing pigment cells which make our complexion black brown or white. so the chameleon's skin has several, separate layers with different coloured pigment cells in each. The innermost, or deepest layer consists of black cells which can expand to send a flood of dark colouring towards the skin surface. This black pigment ebbs and flows like a tide, blotting out light colours and deepening the dark ones. So now you know why a grumpy chameleon becomes a mottled brown or dark green.

But ar angry chameleon need not frighten you because it is absolutely harmless. Its eeth are dull and its jaws weak. If it bit your finger, it wouldn't even break the skin, so stay and watch it.

## Its Food

What does it eat? Flies, moths and other insects all fall victims to the chameleon's deadly accurate and lightning quick tongue. It is shaped like a club and, when fully extended, is almost as long as the creature itself. Besides, it is sticky and there is no escape for any insect that is caught.

Does it drink? Yes—dew from the leaves of trees in which it lives. Again its tongue is useful for this purpose.

What will a chameleon do if you place it on a tartan blanket? Will it turn dizzy? Or break out into spots? Or checks? No. no, no—it will just slowly c-r-e-e-p away!

## Boys Make Men

When you see a ragged urchin
Standing wistful in the street,
With torn hat and kneeless trousers,
Dirty face and bare red feet,
Pass not by the child unheeding;
Smile upon him. Mark me, when
He's grown he'll not forget it;
For remember, boys make men.

When the buoyant youthful spirits
Overflow in boyish freak,
Chide your child in gentle accents;
Do not in your anger speak.
You must sow in youthful bosoms
Seed of tender mercies—then
Plants will grow and bear good fruitage,
When the erring boys are men.

Have you never seen a grandsire,
With his eyes aglow with joy,
Bring to mind some act of kindness—
Something said to him a boy?
Or relate some slight or coldness,
With a brow all clouded, when
He said they were too thoughtless
To remember boys make men?

Let us try to add some pleasures
To the life of every boy;
For each child needs tender interest
In its sorrows and its joys;
Call you boys home by its brightness;
They'll avoid a gloomy den,
And seek for comfort elsewhere—
And remember. boys make men.

## Protection Of Shoes

Your shoes will last longer by resting them between wearings. Polish improves their good appearance and helps preserve and keep the leather soft. Heels should be straightened as soon as they begin to wear unevenly. Run-down heels may twist the shoe out of shape and so shorten its life.

## Iustified

A man was arrested on the ground that he had stolen a cycle. The magistrate asked him whether he wanted to say anything in his defence. The accused replied, "Your honour, the cycle was lying outside the cemetery and I thought the owner was dead."

## Children's Activities

Children of the Balkan-ji-Bari everywhere are preparing to celebrate the Independence Day on the 26th January. The Bombay Provincial Bankan-ji-Bari proposes to organise children's sports on 1st February.

The Pushpa Bhuvan boys and girls went on an excursion to Vehar Lake. They travelled by a reserved compartment in the train, and then by bus—and some distance they walked. They had a very happy time, playing site-seeing and eating. together!

## Balkan-ji-Bari

By the time you read this, we shall have completed the sessions of the All-India Balkan-ji-Bari Workers' Conference held at Delhi. I propose telling you about our experiences of travel and other details shortly.

You are welcome to join the Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh. Please send for its full particulars and enrolment forms, from Dada—"Gulistan," Khar— Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage.

If you like, you may also send him your small contributions of essays, stones, games, riddles, smiles; etc., which will be gladly considered for publication. Dada will, indeed, be much pleased to hear from you!

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada

# IN THE TRAIN

**Bari children go for a picnic**

# A RAAS DANCE

**Children enjoying the Raas dance to their heart's content**

**Bal Bhavan children on an excur sion at Vihar Lake.**

# AT A PICNIC

**Balkan-ji-Bari Children prese nt a happy scene at meal time.**

# ART NOTES

By D. G. Vyas.

**Cultural values of music—Extent of Indian music—Dangers to be avoided—place of masters in music revival—Education without arts—Handicrafts and industrial progress—Encouragement to Bharat Natya—Monuments without blue-prints — Dance drama in Bombay.**

**MUSIC of India is an art whose extent cannot be easily estimated. It has appeared to be limited to those, who by their very nature of training, are accustomed to measure it in terms of any set style of singing which may be their stock-in-trade.**

The immediate need is to explore all the resources and to collect the available material from them. Whatever has survived must be perpetuated. Then the problem will be how to ensure perpetuation of music and who should offer patronage to it.

### *Ideal For Music Plans*

In this connection, the significance of the observations made by President Rajendra Prasad while inaugurating a music conference at Calcutta cannot be missed. Music, the President said, combines in itself entertainment and education, and then he asserted that this age-long characteristic of music must be kept intact. Indian music has survived through ages, because it was considered to be a serious pursuit, a means of education and a cultural asset. As a source of delight which the soul needs. India's music has been on a much higher plane than entertainment in its current sense.

The President elucidated his view-point when he stated that the importance of art does not lie merely in being a source of entertainment. He wanted music to be maintained in a high social position and as a means of human progress. The ideal set by him with regard to music should be the aim of all the plans intended for development of different arts including music. Degeneration of art into luxury is the greatest danger. and it must be avoided.

### *Warning Against Dangers*

A note of timely warning against this danger was struck by the President. He pointed out, with no undue emphasis, that with its increasing popularity, there was also the danger that music might once again recede into social backwaters. The President did not overestimate the situation. The real danger, with which music is confronted, is deterioration in the standards of its classical technique in the process of its democratisation.

At present, the tendency of the privileged class which has emerged as the elite particularly in the North is to divert every art to itself and exploit as luxury; and as luxury, music or dance cannot retain its high standards. Such fastidious patrons are easily satisfied with entertainment which music or dance means to them. They are not worried about the quality of music whether it is light or classical, as the question of standards is of little importance to them. Perhaps they are likely to be tired out by the elaborate performance by a real exponent of Dhruvapad or Khyal. The consequence will be that the high technique will remain with the limited circles of hereditary exponents and will, in the long run, be exposed to the danger of extinction.

The brief and superficial training, which has been taken as a passport by society artistes for appearing on the stage, is a menace to perpetuation of the high technique of music and dance. Such artistes and their patrons have dominated some institutions which are processing out modern culture and art at top-speed, and these fashion folks enjoy the privilege to be in the leadership of the Government's plans for arts and to supersede the real authorities.

### *Repositories Of Tradition*

While music has gained popularity in a large measure, much of it lies somewhere else and not in the fashionable circles. The repositories of the tradition and authentic technique of music or dance are the exponents of the hereditary class. Such masters are institutions by themselves having specialised in different branches of music and dance. Since the prejudice against the artistes, who are superciliously styled as professionals, has not yet faded even in the age of equality and social justice, the hereditary masters, with a few exceptions, are not unlikely to be left out of the purview of development plans. The result will be disastrous. The soul of art will fade away while the skeleton will pass as the best and highest of art.

Perpetuation of the master-to-pupil system of training is essential for the revival and development of music. The notation book cannot take the place of the master, as it is he who can teach music on the basis of "shrutis" —the smallest audible fractions of notes and "matras"—the perceptible divisions of the time-measure. The domain of music is more extensive than the sectarians' conception of this art. It comprises the two regional systems—the North and South Indian, and various styles and schools. It has a wide range of instruments based on scientific principles; and then the vast region of music which is known as the folk type cannot be treated as distinct from the classical art.

### *Means Of National Progress*

In the context of music, a reference has to be made to the inaugural address of Bombay's Chief Justice, Mr. M. C. Chagla, at the Music Festival organised by the Shanmukhanand Fine Arts. A nation, rightly said Mr. Chagla, should be judged by its cultural activities and not by the armaments which it might have piled up. For India, as a free nation to rise again to this height, it is necessary that her development plans cover the entire range of music and retain accredited hereditary masters in an authoritative position.

The state, as pointed out by Mr. Chagla, should not resort to regimentation of art, but at the same the democratic state should not miss to see that the art activity proceeds on right lines and maintains high standards. Mr. Chagla's view-point that the state should provide certain amenities calculated to stimulate the progress of music will be shared by all. The Government of free India has moved towards music, although the development plans have not yet placed this art in its proper perspective. Since the public opinion in this country is too weak to serve as a stimulus to the Government, the latter has continued to follow a certain course which misses the realities of the situation.

Perpetuation of the various styles and schools of music presupposes extension of liberal patronage to accredited masters. On fulfilment of this condition depends development of music as a means of national progress. Much of the music heritage of which India is proud will be dissipated if the patronage to which the masters alone are entitled is intercepted by half-backed amateurs and the institutions which are known for their indifference to authentic standards. Deep appreciation of music by the people will be an impetus to musicians to develop their art, and this is the problem which is awaiting solution. Though the Government has to fulfil certain obligations towards arts, the people in the new social order cannot shirk the responsibility of extending patronage to music and other arts.

### *For Cultural Growth*

In the course of his address to the music conference at Calcutta, President Rajendra Prasad stressed the educational values of arts. His view-point has the full support of the progressive expert opinion on the subject. Since art is generally looked upon as an entertainment and as a light activity, the importance of integration of different arts in school education has been missed and the minority view favouring this much needed educational reform has gone unheard.

Integration of arts in the curriculum of school-education is essential for cultivation of the aesthetic sensibility of children, and it is the principal way to stimulate the cultural growth of children. Then on the aesthetically alert clientele which should be rationally built up from the stage of childhood depends progress of art. From both these points of view arts must be incorporated in the educational system. In India, boards and commissions are appointed from time to time to examine the system of general education and to suggest the necessary reforms in it; but art has, so far, not been brought in proximity of the province of education.

### *Importance Of Handicrafts*

Since the dawn of independence, craft training has assumed increased importance as a part of school education, but as a part of the development plans for cottage industries, it has received the special attention of the Government. Craft training will fulfil the aims set for it when equal attention is paid to the economic, educational and aesthetic sides of craft work. Inaugurating the Bombay State Industrial and Technical Education Conference, Bombay's Chief Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai made a few important observations on the subject of handicrafts.

Regarding the economic aspect of handicrafts, Mr. Morarji Desai expressed the view that employment for all was impossible if reliance was placed only on machines for industrial progress and economic prosperity. In the economic structure of this country, handicrafts are so firmly rooted that they cannot be eliminated. Development of handicrafts has, therefore, to be considered as an integral part of the scheme of industrial progress. It is also urgently needed from the artistic point of view, because handicrafts, as pointed out by the Chief Minister have certain qualities of their own which machine-made articles do not possess. The solution of the problem of handicrafts demands abolition of the invidious distinctions of art such as the fine and applied; and this is the point which is missed while plans for development of arts and crafts are discussed.

### *Drill Or Dance*

Mysore's Chief Minister, Mr. Hanumanthaiya has discovered a novel way to encourage Bharat Natya. Addressing a ladies' club in Bangalore, he suggested replacement of drill teachers by Bharat Natya instructors in educational institutions, and then he assured the Government's financial support to the institutions in which Bharat Natya teachers are trained. This measure, if enforced, will have the effect of stimulating distribution of Bharat Natya on a wider scale, and to this extent it should be appreciated.

But it is hoped that the Government of Mysore will draw a line of distinction between physical training and the art of dancing which is Bharat Natya. As the substitute of drill, Bharat Natya should not suffer in its integrity and importance as dance-art. The Government ought to see that this beautiful dance technique does not become too common and is not subjected to a compromise in its standards. At the same time, it should make sure that instructors are thoroughly grounded in the technique of Bharat Natya before they are appointed in schools. In order to maintain high standards of training in Bharat Natya, it is necessary to consider the hereditary gurus as eligible for appointments in training centres and schools.

### *Trade Vs. Beauty*

Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramaya, Governor of Madhya Pradesh had some home truths to say to engineers while addressing the Institute of Engineers in the State. Referring to the building trade, he declared that the contractor was the root cause of deterioration of standards. Though the remark made by him sounds to be rather harsh, it has some truth in it. While the formalities like blue prints, tenders and contract deeds are regarded as the bare requirements of trade-relations, the fact cannot be gainsaid that not enough thought is given to the artistic aspect of constructional works.

Much of the art of architecture is lost between engineers and contractors, as it is the profit-motive and not the concept of beauty which mostly governs constructional undertakings. In this respect, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramaya drew the attention of engineers to the message given by the ancient structures like Taj Mahal, Moghul Fort and South Indian Temples. He meant to say that such works had turned out to be monuments even in the absence of blue-prints, estimates and contracts because they were designed and built with an eye on beauty. It is time now that architects and their collaborators turn to such monuments for inspiration.

### *Interesting Experiment*

"Vasavadatta"—a dance drama based on a popular Buddhist legend was presented on January 2 by Mr. Jayakar, the well-known Bharat Natya artiste and teacher of Bombay. The first part of the programme was devoted to Bharat Natya items which were assigned to Miss Usha Vyas who is a talented artiste and pupil of Mr. Jayakar. Miss Vyas, who appeared throughout the performance, acquitted herself creditably. She was at her best in Tillana.

"Vasavadatta" was in the second part of the programme. It introduced in the title role Miss Meena Vakil, another talented pupil of Mr. Jayakar. Both Miss Vyas and Miss Vakil gave a good account of the training received by them. Vasavadatta proved to be an interesting experiment to render Bharat Natya to the accompaniment of Hindustani music. In this connection the points which need to be carefully considered are what should be the style of Hindustani music and how the tunes and talas should be selected. The question is one of adjustment.

## 'RANGA'

An exhibit in the Bombay Art Society's Exhibition—by Mr. S. B. Palsikar.

# MASSES STILL BEHIND CONGRESS

## ORGANISATION NEEDS TO BE PURIFIED

## Nehru Calls For Harder Work

(Continued From Page 17)

country self-sufficient in food. From recent statistics and results obtained, I have no doubt that we can do so in the course of the next few years. Our subject is to prevent monopoly control and to limit private profit, so as to bring about a distribution of economic power. Our great River Valley Schemes are magnificent examples of what we can do. They have been admired by all who have seen the work done there. But it is not by a few major schemes that we will ultimately be judged, but rather by the general improvement all over the country.

"Our great National Laboratories have laid well the foundations for future scientific advance. Great factories have also sprung up in various parts of the country for basic and key industries. Even last year, our industrial productivity increased by about ten per cent. It is our pride and good fortune to take up this Five-Year Plan now and make it a full success.

"I have referred to agriculture that depends upon land policy. We have to complete the abolition of the Zamindari, Jagirdari and like systems as rapidly as possible. We have to put a ceiling on land and we have to encourage co-operative farming. In industry we have to encourage, by all means in our power, village and cottage industries. That is the surest and swiftest method of relieving unemployment. There is no conflict between that and the big industry that we wish to develop. But this big industry will not solve the problem of unemployment except for a relatively small number of persons. Hence the importance of small and village industries.

**COMMUNITY CENTRES**

"A very important part of our Five-Year Plan consists of the Community Centres which have been started in various parts of India and which it is intended to increase every year. Through them, we hope not only to increase production in rural areas but more especially to raise the level of community life in every direction. Their success, as indeed the success of the whole Five-Year Plan, depends largely on voluntary efforts and the spirit with which our people take up this great task of building a new India.

**"We live in an age of what is called cold war, which, at any moment, may develop into something worse. In this wosld of conflict, the only guarantee of our safety and our freedom is our own strength. That strength ultimately depends upon the economic condition of the country and of the people. The Five-Year Plan is an answer to the challenge of the times and on its success depends our survival as a great nation. Thoe who criticise the Plan and wish to be merely onlookers when this great work calls for endeavour do little service to the country.**

"It the Plan does not go far enough, let us try to improve it and take it further. Nothing prevents us from doing so except our own lack of resources or incapacity. If we can do more or go ahead faster, we should certainly attempt it.

### PROMOTION OF WORLD PEACE

#### India's Humble Aim

"We talk of the possibility of war, but, as a matter of fact, wars are going on in various parts of the world—in Korea, in Indo-China and elsewhere. They are serious enough, though from the world point of view, they may be limited in scope. As you know, we have been intensely interested in the promotion of peace. We have not tried to interfere and we have no desire to play a dramatic role. But quietly and persistently, for a long time past, we have sought to help in some way so that the tension in the Far East might be relieved and the threat of world war might lessen. Unfortunately, the major changes that have taken place in the Far East during the last three or four years have not been fully appreciated yet by many people who still try to hold on to their conception of a world that no longer exists.

"The emergence of China as a great unified and vital country has completely changed the balance of power in the Far East and, to some extent, in the world. The revolution in China was no sudden development, although the final change appeared to be sudden and unexpected. That revolution had nearly forty years of history behind it, during which period this great country suffered from invasion and civil war.

"The non-recognition by some countries of this New People's Government of China was a refusal to see one of the major and obvious facts of the age. That refusal has led, step by step, to grave consequences. There cannot be any final settlement in the Far East without the full recognition of this New China. This is not a question of likes and dislikes. A country or a Government is recognised because it exists and functions effectively, not because the political or economic structure there is approved or liked by others. The world can only carry on if there is acceptance of the fact that each country has freedom to develop according to its own way of thinking and there is no interference with it. There is far too much interference today and attempts to impose one country's will on another.

**RESOLUTION ON KOREA**

"During the last sessions of the General Assembly of the United Nations, a resolution was put forward on our behalf in regard to the Korean War. That resolution was ultimately passed by a very great majority, but unfortunately two great countries, China and the Soviet Union, did not accept it. And the result is that the dealock in Korea continues. Our resolution has meant as a proposal to show a way out of this deadlock. It was no mandate and it was based entirely on the Geneva Convention, about which so much has been said. It did not recognise voluntary repatriation of prisoners, nor was there any question of prisoners being asked whether they wish to return or decline to do so. It did not recognise the right of asylum for prisoners of war which applies to political refugees. There was to be no screening of prisoners. It ensured that all prisoners would be released from the custody of the detaining side and in neutral territory. The presumption was that they would go back to their country of origin. In fact, repatriation would have begun as soon as these prisoners were released from detention. The resolution did say that if an individual prisoner of either side refused to go over to his country from the neutral zone. force would not be used or obliged to be used against him. This is fully in accordance with the Geneva Convention which does not lay down an obligation to lift a prisoner of war physically and put him on the other. side in spite of his opposition.

"I do not wish to argue about this resolution. Our purpose was not to raise legal quibbles, but to help in arriving at a settlement. We made an honest attempt and we failed.

**"I think, however, that even though we failed then our attempt did some good and may perhaps lead to a more fruitful result later. So far as we are concerned, we shall gladly help in every effort whch might lead to peace.**

### RACE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA

#### India's Concern

"While there is cold war between great nations, there is also something very much like a race war developing in Africa. The policy of the South African Government has been opposed by us in so far as people of Indian origin are concerned. That policy has progressively emphasized racial discrimination and indeed the overlordship of one race over another.

"The movement in South Africa has now become widespread and the Africans are taking a leading part in it. It is being carried on peacefully in accordance with the technique discovered by Gandhiji in South Africa itself, many years ago.

"While passive resistance is taking place in South Africa, in East Africa a very different situation has developed. On the one side, there have been terroristic outrages. On the other, severe and widespread repression I have no desire to balance these, but I am concerned at the grave consequences that are already flowing from this conflict. I am exceedingly sorry that some people in Kenya took to methods of violence which can only do them harm and will not strengthen their cause in any way. They have suffered long and I can understand their feeling of utter frustration and despair. But they will not achieve anything by methods of violence. On the other hand, repression will never solve the problem of Africa and the grave danger is that something in the nature of race war will develop and bring disaster in its train.

**"I earnestly hope that a wiser and a more positive approach to problems will be made. It must be understood quite clearly that no doctrine based on racial inequality or racial suppression can be tolerated for long. There will be no peace in the world if one race tries to dominate over another or one country over another.**

### INTERNAL PROBLEMS OF CONGRESS

#### Need For Caution

"We have to deal with our own internal problems in the Congress. The mere fact that our organisation is strong and widespread and controls Governments, has brought many evils in its train. They are the evils of success and we have to be very careful lest we allow these evils to corrupt and enfeeble the Congress

"During recent Congress delegate elections, many such evils came to light. We tried to tackle them and have taken stern measures in many places. We propose to be vigilant in this matter and I must ask your fullest co-operation for this purpose. Some amendments to the Congress Constitution will be placed before you which are intended to help us in removing some of these evils.

"Recently, in the Patiala and East Punjab States Union, certain developments took place which have distressed me greatly. They are a warning to all of us. During the last forty years or so of my public life, I do not know anything so disgraceful and so degrading in our public life as these recent happenings in PEPSU.

**"If in our passion for power, we forget standards of public behaviour and the principles that have guided us in the past, then indeed we are doomed and we deserve to perish. But we must not judge the whole of our organisation by these instances. I am sure that there are all over the country any number of earnest Congressmen of high integrity who are carrying on their work without expectation of reward or profit. They are the backbone of the Congress and are in our true tradition it is they who give strength and life to this organisation of ours.**

"During the past five years, we have been trying to build up our new Republic. We have failed in many things and we have not succeeded in others in the measure that we desire. But I think I am justified in saying that our record has been a creditable one which can bear comparison with any elsewhere. Let us remember our failure and try to avoid them in the future But let us also keep in mind our successes which have raised the reputation and credit of the country all over the world.

**"We have now to carry on this process and build it up in a more conscous, deliberate and planned way. The path has been chalked out. The journey, however, is not an easy one. But then, let us remind ourselves constantly that we have not been used in the past to soft living or easy reward We have to develop that old spirit again, that temper which forgets self and is not depressed by any difficulty or temporary lack of sucress. I invite you all to march along this path with good heart and faith in the destiny of our country."**

Mr. Nehru is seen addressing members of the Congress Subj ects Committee at Nanal Nagar

### FAITH IN CONGRESS

**"The General Elections bore evidence which the world recognised that democracy had taken roots in our country and that our people had discipline and good sense. The elections demonstrated, yet again, the faith of the people in the Congress and its ideals.**

**"We have tremendous problems to face in our country and in the world. We have no ambition to guide others or for leadership elsewhere. Our own tasks are heavy enough to absorb all our energy and strength. But we cannot choose our destiny."**

**—JAWAHARLAL NEHRU.**

### *India's New Status*

**"Even though we have no great power in the shape of organised armed might or great economic or financial power. India is respected more and more in the councils of the nations. It is only five years since we attained our independence. In these brief five years, India has built up for herself a position which commands respect and which brings additional responsibilities."**

**—JAWAHARLAL NEHRU.**

# REAL BASKERVILLE TRACED

(Continued From Page 19 Col. 3)

the very few flat bits of the Moor where such things might be possible, and even then I had christened the place "Kings Pyland," long before I was told that this was the spot that had given Doyle the idea for Silver Blaze's home. Whether there ever was a real counterpart for the other stable, Capleton, ruled over by Holmes's "bully, coward, and sneak, Master Silas Brown," I have not been able to discover.

### *DOG GIVES CLUE*

To me the fascination of this story has lain especially in the beautiful piece of negative deduction, as it were, that gaves Holmes his clue to the real solution. Coming as it does immediately after Holmes has, by a very long shot, established the epidemic of lameness among the sheep, caused by the surgical experiments of the renegade trainer John Straker, it seems to have an added brilliance. Holmes is asked by Inspector Gregory if he has any further point of importance to bring to his notice, and Holmes replies: "The curious incident of the dog in the night-time."

"The dog did nothing in the night-time."

**"That was the curious incident," remarked Holmes; for from the silence of the dog he had deduced that the basis of the whole business leading up to the death of Straker, had been what we should now call "an inside job."**

The fact that the dog did not bark when the horse was abducted, and thus awaken the stable-boys, showed that the visitor was certainly not a stranger.

As a story, even without the brilliant detective side of it, "Silver Blaze" seems to a first-rate piece of melodramatic fiction. The rascally trainer keeping up two establishments and getting himself hopelessly into debt in the process, driven at last to the desperate expedient of trying to recoup himself by betting a large sum against his own horse, and then planning to make sure that Silver Blaze could not win by a surgical nick in a tendon; practising this delicate operation on the local sheep, and then removing the horse at dead night, leading it out on to a lonely spot on the Moor for the operation; and finally being kicked to his death by the highly-strung horse, in fright at the first prick of the scalpel. Then the finding of the lost horse by the rival establishment, its disguise and hiding until the race should be over; all this is first-rate melodrama.

But when you add to it the characterization; the brilliant detective inter-weaving from effect to cause; the firm drawing of the cynical and sceptical owner, Colonel Ross; and, of course, the intense individuality of Holmes and Watson, you have a story that to my mind is as complete and finished as any Conan Doyle ever wrote.

### *YEW ALLEYS*

The ending itself is deliciously Holmesian, where the Colonel does not even recognize his own horse when it wins in disguise, and thinks Holmes is accusing him of murdering his own trainer, when in reality it is the horse that Holmes is speaking of.

**Dartmoor is a queer place. Those of us who live near it and know it well, not only in the high summer of the holiday-maker, but in the damp and misty days of winter, "when the wind whistles cold on the moor of a night," know how queer it can be.**

When you know Dartmoor thoroughly, and when you are properly versed, as you should be, in 'The Hound of the Baskervilles' and "Silver Blaze," you will not be too sceptical about spectral hounds and yew alleys, and you may come to think that Sir Henry Baskerville could have been more nearly right than Holmes, when he believed that the hound was indeed a phantom.

Every time I go across the Moor I find that in the course of the journey I have passed some of the places where Holmes and Watson worked out their two problems: the huts of prehistoric man at Grimspound; the long curved drive down which Sir Henry walked from Baskerville Hall; the house behind Kings Pyland, where the nefarious Straker lived; the quiet little villa in Coombe Tracey where Laura Lyons did her typing; and, as I leave the Moor and go through a quiet market town, I am quite likely to got a cheery wave from Harry, the Last, and the First, of the Baskervilles.

### NOT QUITE SO HEAVENLY!

**OH, this wonderful feeling of emancipation! In spite of days of rain my heart is light and gay. And why? Because I've fallen out of love. No more heart-burning when they play those sentimental numbers. No more knives twisting within me when someone talks of weddings.**

**No longer shall I have to waste evenings seated by a phone which doesn't ring. Never again the feverish tidying of the flat in case HE should come to call.**

**At last I can cook a hearty supper. My figure? Let it spread! Now I can buy clothes to please myself instead of fripperies to gladden his eyes. I am free now to accept dates from those faithful admirers I have skilfully held at bay for so long.**

**Oh, how wonderful it is to fall out of love! But, I'll admit, not quite—no, not quite so heavenly as falling in.**

**—(Miss) B. B. in 'Woman'.**

# *Sambu And Paddu*

(Continued from Page 2, col. 5)

can Journal that ran the Lottery had telegraphed to his to say that they were sending a cheque tor the amount to his own address to be handed over to Paddu's wife. At the same time he told them that he had also been lucky but his was a smaller sum, and he proposed to invest it in building a new Cinema Theatre in the town named Lakshmi Theatre in honour of Paddu's wife.

Sambu and his son and daughter-in-law who had heard of Paddu's sudden accession to affluence came to congratulate him and incidentally proposed an alliance between the doctor's eldest daughter aged sixteen and Paddu's eldest son aged thirty-one, who was keeping a grocery shop round the street corner.

●

It was three months later that Paddu with his family attended a premiere in Raghu's new Theatre in the company of Sambu, his son, daughter-in-law and their children. The film was a new Hollywood production entitled 'Roshanara' depicting the loves of Aurangazeebe's famous daughter. Mohan Bose and Kumari Savitri Devi were co-starred in it, and Raghu had been enterprising enough to get for his theatre the very first copy that had been sent into this country.

●

The film was in technicolor throughout and the first scene depicted the magnificence of the Moghul court, though Aurangazeeb himself is known to have been an uncompromising foe of unnecessary pomp and luxury. In the second scene Shivaji was shown in his captivity walking in the emperor's garden lost in deep thought and looking upon the ground. Presently there was the tinkling sound of golden bangles and the Emperor's daughter stepped before Shivaji. Paddu started up from his seat, his wife uttered a cry, and Sambu stared with wide open eyes. Suri was a true artist. He had contrived both scenes well. While the rest of the audience applauded him his parents admired and blessed him.

# *IN THE LAND OF HEAD-HUNTERS*

(Continued from Page 5 col. 5)

on the slopes, a small amount of cotton in the clearings, fruits such as pineapples, oranges, peaches, plums and pears, and areca-nuts are also grown. About 125 years ago, potatoes were first introduced in this region. Today the Khasis lay aside large areas for this crop. which has paid them good dividends.

Besides being agriculturists, the Khasis are clever in making articles of domestic use out of bamboo and cane, which are found in fair abundance in this area. Their baskets, chicks, mats, chairs, tables, bird-cages and fishing rods are of good quality. Some manufacture cloth, both cotton and silk, on locally made hand-looms. A few obtain employment in limestone quarries and coalmines, which form the mineral wealth of the area.

Those who have seen life in the neighbouring valleys and plains, have taken to small trades as pedlars, hawkers, vegetable and fruit vendors, while others who have managed to have the benefit of education can be found as taxi-drivers, motor mechanics, fitters and petty clerks.

### *IN LUSHAI HILLS*

In the Lushai hills, beside the staple crop rice, fruits, tea, coffee, sugar-cane and tobacco are raised. The Lushais also grow cotton from which they make high quality cloth for their lungis, which are ingenious in design and splash of colour. The Lushais are an intelligent tribe, and since their education is of a high order, many have migrated to the plains to settle down in modern occupations. They make first rate soldiers, and during the last war I came across a few commissioned officers in the Indian Navy.

The Garos raise a number of crops namely rice, pulses, pepper, vegetables, and cotton, reaping the harvest in turn from the same plots. They commence planting rice after the first fall of the rains. Other crops of minor importance are indigo, ginger, turmeric and potatoes, the last named being the major crop in this group. Like the Lushais, the Garos also weave cloth for local use, but the quality and design falls short of that produced by the Lushais. Quite a number of Garos make articles from bamboo and cane, which they convey to nearby towns for sale.

**(TO BE CONTINUED)**

### *CHESS*

# Q. G. A.—KRAMER'S LINE AVOIDED

**A GAME of chess is like a story written in collaboration with one's opponent. The thrill of something new — new territories to discover — in the realm of openings when two masters meet and rare fine combinations in the wild middle games when two mediocres meet.**

**These are the sensations to which all chess lover's are attracted. The joy of creation, in the things abstract, over the board gives it a colourful thrill.**

No wonder that many people find the game irresistible. Have you never seen people playing for hours after hours? Maybe you are one of the people who do it!

A real "battle royal" of wits is the game given below. After the ninth move in the text of the game Black expects White to retire his Bishop and follow Kramer's line. But Talmanov the Yugoslavian Master makes a new move (10. P-Q5) in a game that occurred in a simultaneous display. The game has intrinsic value in it's opening and the move is not given in any English books.

**HAIRSBREADTH ESCAPES**

It has hairsbreadth equalising lines and the "unknown" opponent of Talmanov finds the right answers. He seems to be precariously going up a goat track and takes a firm footing in the uphill task of equalising.

WHITE:—Talmanov
BLACK:—Sweby

**QUEEN'S GAMBIT ACCEPTED**

1. P-Q4, P-Q4; 2. P-QB4, PxP; 3. Kt-KB3, P-QR3; 4. P-K3, Kt-KB3; 5. BxP, P-K3; 6. Castles, P-B4; 7. Q-K2, Kt-B3; 8. R-Y1, Q-B2; 9. Kt-B3, P-QKt4; (* 1); 10. P-Q5, (* 2), PxP; 11. KtxP?! Ktx Kt 12. BxKt, B-Kt 5; 13. P-QR4! P-Kt5 (*3); 14. P-R3, BxKt; 15. QxB, R-B1; 16. P-QKt3, B-Q3; 17. B-Kt2, Castles; 18. QR-B1, Kt-K4; 19. Q-R5, Kt-Kt3; 20. R-B4, B-K4; 21. B-B1, (*4), P-QR4; 22. R-KKt4, B-B3; 23. P-K4, Q-K4; 24. QxQ, KtxQ; 25. R-Kt3, P-B5 (*5); 26. P-B4, B-R5! 27. R-K3, Kt-Q6; 28. P-Kt3, KtxB; 29. RxKt; B-K2 (*6); 30. K-B1, PxP; 31. RxR, RxR; 32. BxP, R-B6; 33. K-K2, K-B1; 34. K-Q2, RxR; 35. KxR, B-B4 ch.; 36. K-Q3, P-B3; 37. K-B4, B-Kt3; 38. K-Kt5, B-Q1; 39. KB6, (*7).

(*1) Black expects 10. B-Q3, or 10. B-Kt3, and intends to adopt Kramer's line. 10. B-Kt3, B-Kt2; 11. P-Q5, PxP; 12. KtxQP! (not BxP, P-Kt5; 13. Kt-KKt5, 0-0-0! ! or 12. P-K4, P-Q5; 13. Kt-Q5; Q-Q11), KtxKt; 13. BxKt, B-K2; 14. P-QKt3, 0-0; 15. B-Kt2, and now not 15.....; KR-Q1 as in Euwe vs. Kramer but 15 . . . QR-Q1!

**FIRST SHOCK**

**(*2) The first shock, a move not yet in English Books. If now 10. ... Kt-QR4; 11. P-Q6, BxP? 12. BxP Ch. etc. and if 11. ...., Q-Q1; 12. BxP Ch.; PxB; 13. KtxP, R-QKt1; (13. ...., Kt-Q4; 14. P-K4 etc.) 14. Kt-B7 Ch., K-Q2; 15. Kt-K5 mate. After 10. ...., PxB Black is lost. As it is he is on thin ice for next 10 moves.**

**ONLY MOVE**

**(*3) The only move, but the backward Pawn is now a source of worry.**

**(*4) Talmanov finds the Kings side attack more attractive than an ending, but as the Black Bishop will cover KR4 as well as the long diagonal beter 21. BxB.**

**ROOK CHASE DECLINED**

(*5) At last! Black must be consistent here and decline the Rook chase. 25. . . . B-R5; 26. R-K3, B-Kt4; 27. R-K2, BxB; 28. RxB, Kt-Q6; 29. R (B1);-B2, as White would drive off the Knight and win the ending.

(*6) The point. The Pawn is now Taboo as Black threatens..... B-B4. With Bishops of opposite colour and no weakness on either side. The draw looms clear.

(*7) The game went on for 30 moves. White seeking to win on the King's side, but the position is drawn.

The following game was played in the Chess Club of India Championship 1952.

WHITE:—H. F. Allana
BLACK:—M. K. Gavande

**QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING**

1. P-Q4, Kt-KB3; 2. P-KR3, P-Q3; 3. Kt-KB3, P-KKt3; 4. B-B4, B-Kt2; 5. P-K3, QKt-Q2; 6. QKt-Q2, Castles; 7. B-Q3, Kt-R4; 8. B-R2, P-QB4; 9. P-B3, Q-Kt3; 10. P-Qt3, PxP; 11. BPxP, P-QR4; 12. Castles, Q-Q1; 13. R-B1, Kt-Kt3; 14. P-K4, B-R3; 15. R-B3, Kt-B5; 16. B-Kt1, P-R5; 17. R-K1, PxP; 18. RxP, B-Q2; 19. Q-B1. B-R5; 20 R-Kt4, P-K4; 21. Q-Kt2, Kt-Q2; 22. Kt-B4, Q-B2; 23. PxP, PxP; 24. QKt-P, Kt-B4; 25. Kt-Kt4, B-Kt2; 26. BxKt, BxQ; 27. BxQ, B-B6; 28. R-B4, BxR; 29. RxKt and Black resigned after a few more moves.

WHITE:—L. Aronin
BLACK:—G. Kasparyan

**Carokann Defence**

**(From A Recent Soviet Tournament)**

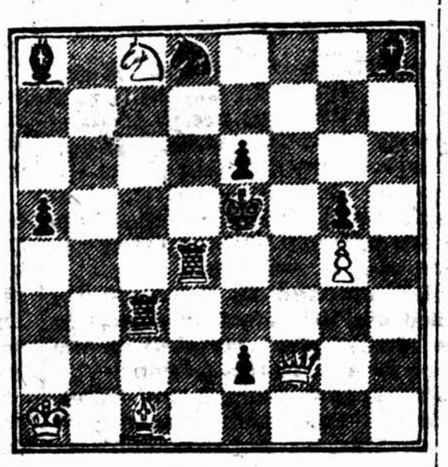
1. P-K4, P-QB3; 2. P-Q4, P-Q4; 3. Kt-QB3, PxP; 4. KtxP, B-B4; 5. Kt-Kt3, B-Kt3; 6. P-KR4, P-KR3; 7. Kt-R3, Kt-B3; 8. Kt-B4, B-R2; 9. B-B4, P-K3; 10. P-QB3, Kt (1)-Q2; 11. Q-K2, Q-K2, 12. Castles, P-KKt4; 13. PxP, PxP; 14. Kt-R3, P-Kt5; 15. Kt-Kt5, B-Kt3; 16. P-B4, PxP e.P.; 17. QxBP, B-R3; 18. B-B4, Kt-Q4; 19. BxKt, BxKt; 20. B-K4, R-R5; 21. QBxB, QxB; 22. BxB, QxB; 23. QR-K1, Castles Q; 24. Kt-K4, P-KB4; 25. Kt-Q6, K-B2; 26. Kt-B4, R-KKt1; 27. Kt-K5, Q-R3; 28. KtxKt, KxKt; 29. Q-K3, R-R7! 30. Q-QB3, Q-R5; and White resigned.

**BHALCHANDRA V. KHARE**

### Bhalji's Chess Corner

**Problem No. 18.**

BLACK



WHITE

White to move and mate in two moves. Solution next week.

Problem No. 17 Keymove:—K-B6.

# STEP UP WOMEN'S EDUCATION

(Continued from page 4. col. 5)

women because they will marry and raise families. I think that it is the strongest reason for giving them the highest education they can take. The old system has produced few good, but many poor, wives and mothers, judged by modern needs. They are not friends and companions to their husbands; often they are not even hostesses to them. I have seen very small children put into boarding schools because their fathers did not trust wives to bring them up to modern standards. I have heard dozens of men speak with anything but respect for their wives because they were old-fashioned. I have known of men who were denied promotions because their wives could not take full share in the partnership. I have known modernish men taking modernish women as their second wives and discarding their first wives because they were old fashioned. Such tragedies can be avoided only when the education of women is on a par with that of men, and not inferior.

Education must fit every one man or woman, to be a successful citizen in a changing world. Traditional education of women seems to have failed because it looked too much to the past, instead of living in the present and preparing for the future. There is much to be said for the philosophy:

Hats off to the Past;

But coats off to the Future.

Henry van Dyke's comparison between the Europe and America may be applicable to India as well:

I know that Europe's wonderful,
Yet something seems to lack:
The Past is too much with her,
And the people looking back,
But the glory of the Present
Is to make the Future free,-
We love our land for what she is,
And what she is to be

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## FIRST LADIES MEET

Mrs. Harry S. Truman, wife of the President of the United States, left, welcomes Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower, wife of the President-elect, at the entrance of the White House in Washington, D.C. On the traditional visit of the First-Lady-to-be to her future home, Mrs. Truman conducted Mrs. Eisenhower through the presidential mansion. After the visit, both said they had a pleasant time.

## GREETING NEW PRESIDENT

A fireworks display over the Washington Monument marked 1949 presidential inaugural events. There will be one for this inauguration also. In the centre foreground is the White House, official residence of the president; and in the background, illuminated for the occasion, is the Thomas Jefferson memorial.

# 'Voice Of Asia' In United Nations

## Mrs. ROOSEVELT'S TRIBUTE TO VIJAYALAKSHMI

**BY MARY HORNADAY**

**(Exclusive from "The Christian Science Monitor", Boston)**

ASIATIC women in colourful saris and gararas took a leading part in the seventh United Nations General Assembly at the new UN headquarters, though women are gradually making their appearance and moving up on delegations from Western Europe, also from behind the Iron Curtain.

More and more the governments of the world are showing a willingness to give women a chance at the peace table. In this session there were more present than ever before, and two are now serving as chairman of their delegation.

These are Mme. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, chairman of the Indian Delegation, sister of Jawaharlal Nehru and one of the key figures at this session, both in the Korean and colonialism debates. The other is Dr. Gertruda Sekaninova-Cakrtova, Deputy Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia, who has gone down the line in backing the Soviet intransigeance on Korea in the important political committee debate.

### *OVER A DOZEN*

A dozen more nations have sent women to New York in high-up positions either as delegates or alternates. These include Mrs. Evelyn Emmet, top woman in Britain's Conservative Party; Mrs. Bodil Begtrup who is Danish Minister to Iceland; Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, whose husband is considered the founder of UN; Mrs. Edith S. Sampson, American Negro woman leader who helps bridge the gap between the United States and the dark races of the world; Mrs. Louis Berger, social worker and president of the Women's Canadian Club; a Belgian senator, Mme. Jeannette Driessen; Mrs. Ulla Lindstrom, magazine writer and member of the Stockholm Board of Education, and Mrs. Irena Domanska, vice chairman of the Polish Red Cross.

The Asiatic women are attracting special attention this session not only because the pink dupalta of the Begum of Pakistan stands out startlingly against delegates' black homburgs at 11 a.m. and Mme. Pandit makes a striking figure in an all-violet costume, as she pleads for fair treatment for her countrymen, but also because the delegations to which they are attached seem to have an important part in the making or keeping peace.

### *TRIBUTE TO MRS. PANDIT*

Exuding as she does an atmosphere of peace—an unworldly kind of peace that has been attained through suffering—Mme. Pandit commands much respect in UN circles. Her English is perfect, painstaking and dramatic when she speaks in committee—and that has been almost every day.

**Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt has called her the "greatest woman in the world." She certainly is the Voice of Asia to this session.**

The Begum Liaquat Ali Khan, widow of Pakistan's assassinated Prime Minister who has been referred to as a "dynamo in silks" seems to have an innate ability to live in the eastern and western world at the same time.

On Pakistan's progress and women's part in it, she takes the long Asiatic view. To implement the compulsory free primary education laws, she says, will take 20 years. Industrialization of Pakistan will take 50.

Last year, for the first time, the Indonesians, also had a woman on their delegation. She is Mrs. Artati Marzuki, who is the first woman in her country's foreign service. She studied law in Jakarta. Women in her country, Mrs. Marzuki says, now have all civil and political rights in their Constitution, but they have yet to be implemented. Indonesian women will vote the first time in March.

One reason there is a record number of women at this year's UN session was that a draft convention on the political rights of women came up for Assembly consideration about the second week in December.

This convention, drawn up at the insistance of the Status of Women Commission, is designed to assist 20 countries which have not granted women equal political rights. The text, as approved by the economic and social council and now ready for the Assembly.

Looking around the UN, it appears that the women who get along best are those who have been born and educated into diplomacy. Britain's Mrs. Emmet, for instance, was brought up in the world of diplomacy. Much of her education was in overseas countries and she speaks several European languages fluently.

**Much of Mrs. Roosevelt's effectiveness at the UN has also come from the fact that she is a linguist. The three women on Soviet delegations are especially handicapped by lack of languages. None speaks English, which is most used at UN.**

While men diplomats seem willing for women to make incursions into their field, women are learning that a change of administration back home can mean their sudden downfall in UN. One woman who has just learned this is Mrs. Ana Figueroa of Chile, one of the most brilliant figures here, who has recently been forced to resign by a political upset in her country.

## *Asphodel Meadows*

(Continued from Page 2, Col. 1)

well that had supplied the town with water, down a dark hole where we could still smell the scent of water far inside. Then he walked us back to the Lion Gate. He had done his duty, or almost. As he wandered to the wooden house at one side of the ruins where he and one other guide apparently passed their days pleasantly when there were no tourists, he turned and pointed to the spiky white flowers, "Asphodel," he said.

We looked again at the hardy plants blooming unexpectedly in this barren place, as western sagebrush or English gorse do.

**So this was the flower with which the ancients had imaginatively furnished the Elysian Fields, those "asphodel meadows," of which the poets sang.**

As we were standing there, the only other tourists, a man and his wife, kindly offered us a ride back to Fixtia as soon as they had finished walking around the ruins, but we declined. We had decided to take one more circuit by ourselves to see if we couldn't read into those huge, squared stones a ray of feeling from the past. And we went up through the Lion Gate once more to climb.

## *Hellas*

Let there be light said Liberty,
And like sunrise from the sea
Athens arose! Around her born,
Shone like mountains in the morn
Glorious states; and are they now
Ashes, wrecks, oblivion?....
Greece and her foundations are
Built below the tide of war,
Based on the crystalline sea
Of thought and its eternity.
Her citizens,....
Rule the present from the past,
On all this world of men inherits
Their seal is set.

**—P. B. Shelley, 1821.**

### Strange But True

ON THE PHONE: Muggsy, a boxer dog owned by Mr. and Mrs. Hawkins, of Evansville Indiana, is listed in the local telephone directory. His occupation is shown as watchman.

TING-A-LING! Mrs. Ida Jones of Georgetown Kentucky, left her doorbell to Roy McFarland because, when a grocer's errand boy years ago, he used to enjoy ringing it.

EVIDENCE: After taking an impression of her teeth, Stockholm police charged a girl with obstructing a constable—the teeth prints matched the bite marks in his thumb.

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